FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Impedes Progress on Disarmament AA 1
[Chernyshev]
U.S. Needs To 'Reconsider' Position on Arms AA 1
[Krasikov]
Space Research Institute Director on SDI AA 2
[Tokyo NHK]
U.S. Magazine Cited on New SDI Weapon AA 2

WORLD & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Brandt to Address C. America 'Peace Action' CC 1
Commentary on UNGA Debate on Southeast Asia CC 1
[Vinogradov in IZVESTIYA 13 Nov]
UN Critical of Israeli Handling of Palestinians CC 3
U.S. Opposes Anti-Discrimination Resolution CC 3
Zhukov, Shishkov on Nuremburg Trial, Neofascism CC 3

CHINA

Union of Chinese Writers' Delegation Visits B 1
Zhao Ziyang Addresses Disarmament, Debt Issues B 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Nov]
PRC Ships Visit Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh B 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Nov]
PRC Uneasy Over Japanese Arms Spending Increase B 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Nov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

WPK Thanks CPSU for Anniversary Greetings C 1
[PRAVDA 14 Nov]
KCNA Cited on SR-71 Intrusion Over DPRK C 1
[PRAVDA 16 Nov]
Japan Communist Party Holds 17th Congress C 1
CPSU Message C 1
[PRAVDA 19 Nov]
CPSU Delegation Attends C 2

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Deemed Responsible for Dushman 'Atrocities' D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Nov]
Attack on Soviet Base in Afghanistan Reported D 2
[Tehran]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Talyzin, SRV's Tran Quynh Discuss Economic Ties E 1
U.S. 'Lectures' Manila on Aid, Military Bases E 1
[Kharkov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage of Demichev Activities in Bratislava F 1
[PRAVDA 17 Nov]
Hungarian Industry Minister Received 15 Nov F 2
[IZVESTIYA 17 Nov]
Economic Cooperation Plan With CSSR Detailed F 2
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Sends Letter to UK Peace Group G 1
[London MORNING STAR 19 Nov]
Zagladin Attends CPSU-FRG Socialists Conference G 1
Bilateral Trade Pacts Signed With Belgium G 1
USSR-Belgium-Luxembourg Trade Group Meets G 2
Belgium's Tindermans on Soviet Arms Initiatives G 2
U.S. Cruise Missile Deployment in UK Analyzed G 3
[Vasilets]
PRAVDA Says Bundeswehr 'Aiming for Aggression' G 4
[15 Nov]
Briefs: Finnish Security Systems G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Recent Egyptian-U.S. Friction Assessed H 1
[Demchenko, Peresada in PRAVDA 18 Nov]
Syrian Ba'th Official on Soviet Mideast Role H 4
Economic Cooperation With Arabs Viewed H 4
'Friendship and Cooperation' With Arabs Cited H 5
Contrasting Policies on Mideast Conference Noted H 6
5,000 Palestinians Write Gorbachev, Reagan H 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mozambique Armed Forces Delegation Visits J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Nov]
Reprisals Begin After Liberian Coup Attempt J 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 16 Nov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Military Force Key to U.S. Policy in El Salvador K 1
[Kudryavskiy]
Journalist Interviews Chilean FPMR Leader K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

More Congratulatory Messages From Foreign Leaders O 1
Syria's Al-Asad [PRAVDA 10 Nov] O 1
Angolan Leader [PRAVDA 10 Nov] O 1
Mubarek Greets Gorbachev [PRAVDA 10 Nov] O 2
Nigerian President [PRAVDA 10 Nov] O 2
Other Messages [IZVESTIYA 13 Nov] O 3

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial on CPSU's 'Leading Force' Role R 1
[PRAVDA 18 Nov]
Ligachev KOMMUNIST Article on Program Cited R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Alekseyev Ponders Party's Economic Strategy S 1
[PRAVDA 15 Nov]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Grain Growth Ceases in Cold Weather T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Nov]
Agricultural Developments for 18-19 Nov T 1
Kunayev Addresses Livestock, Fodder Conference T 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage on Rocket Troops and Artillery Day V 1
Sokolov Order of the Day V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Nov]
General Maksimov Speech V 2
Grishantsov Remarks V 5
Army Gen Ivanovskiy Speaks at Regimental Meeting V 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Nov]

U.S. IMPEDES PROGRESS ON DISARMAMENT

LD161511 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0450 GMT 16 Nov 85

[TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "Obstruction"]

[Text] New York, 16 Nov (TASS) -- As soon as the time comes to progress from words to action, the United States openly impedes efforts by the international community on disarmament and reducing the threat of an all-consuming military conflict. This came out quite clearly during voting on a series of draft resolutions in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

Thus, the United States headed a small group of NATO bloc partners who voted against the draft resolution prohibiting chemical and bacteriological weapons, which was approved by an over elming majority of votes. The document, which was accepted on the initiative of the socialist states, including the Soviet Union, expresses the conviction that there is a need for the immediate conclusion of a convention on banning the development [razrabotka] production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction. Also not to Washington's liking was the specific appeal to all states conscientiously to conduct talks on banning these barbarous weapons and to refrain from any actions that might make them more difficult and in particular to refrain from the production and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of binary and other new types of chemical weapons and from deploying [razvertyvaniye] them on the territory of other states.

Washington was also in disagreement with the draft resolutions put forward by the socialist and nonaligned states on the holding of a disarmament week and a worldwide campaign for disarmament. These documents express concern at the further intensification of the arms race especially the nuclear arms race and the approaching danger of its being spread into space which creates a serious threat for international peace and security. In connection with this, the international community called on the governments of all states and primarily those possessing nuclear weapons to take account of the demands of the mass movements for peace and disarmament on all continents in favor of ceasing and turning back the arms race. But it is precisely these hopes of the peoples of the world, confirmed by the overwhelming majority of votes in the First Committee, which diverge from the aims of Washington whose representative very meaningfully "abstained" during the voting.

U.S. NEEDS TO 'RECONSIDER' POSITION ON ARMS

LD171035 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 17 Nov 85

["Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

The well-known Pentagon formula "reduce armaments by building them up" can be understood only as "while building up the U.S. and NATO military might, reduce the retaliatory strike potential of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact." Such a conclusion is prompted by the latest interview which President Reagan gave to Japanese journalists before going to Geneva.

Really, the head of the White House once again pledged his allegiance to plans of creating strike space armaments and qualified as "unacceptable as it is" the Soviet proposal to ban such armaments and to reduce 50 percent the Soviet and U.S. nuclear armaments that can reach each other's territory, by setting for the delivery vehicles, remaining after the reduction, a lowered level of nuclear warheads, equal to both sides. Washington would like to have a shield from Soviet missiles, to preserve intact the most powerful element of its own forces -- submarine-launched ballistic missiles -- and meanwhile, to place limitations on the basic element of the USSR's strategic forces -- inter-continental ballistic missiles.

One can find in the U.S. President's interview many good words about the need of creating "safer, more stable and more productive East-West relationship. He declared for "a safer and better world for ourselves and our children". Mr Reagan admits that "to reach effective arms control agreements requires genuine give-and-take on both sides."

Alas, as soon as things come to practical proposals, it turns out that Washington once again, for the umpteenth time, claims unilateral advantages in violation of the principle of undiminished security of both parties.

If the American side is ready in real earnest for serious negotiations on improvement of the international situation and establishment of constructive relations with the Soviet Union, it should reconsider its approach to these problems and make its half of the way towards a possible agreement.

SPACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ON SDI

OW181449 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Interview with Ronald Zinnurovich Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Space Research Institute, by NHK correspondent Hirano in Geneva -- date not given -- recorded in Russian, with Japanese subtitles; Sagdeyev remarks translated from Russian]

[Text] [Hirano] Will the Soviet Union agree to a compromise on the Strategic Defense Initiative issue?

[Sagdeyev] I think that first of all, it is necessary to preserve the ABM agreement. And I think -- in my view -- it is not possible to reach a compromise in the interpretation of this agreement. If the agreement continues to be considered, as some SDI supporters believe to allegedly allow not only research but also testing, including testing in space and at proving grounds, I think that in this case, a compromise is hardly possible.

[Hirano] Yes, If the U.S. does not give up space weapons research, precisely which measures do you have in mind on the part of the Soviet Union?

[Sagdeyev] We have conducted an analysis and have come to the conclusion that there is a whole set of countermeasures of most different types. Well, I can enumerate them for you. There are ways to improve offensive weapons for the purpose of making them less vulnerable with regard to anti-missile defense measures, like for instance increasing the number of false targets which in English are called decoys. All these are methods, I would say, of passive defense, passive countermeasures. There are also active methods. Active methods, I think, already make use of other features. Space platforms, hypothetical space platforms on which it is intended to deploy anti-missile weapons, will be extremely vulnerable. It will be extremely expensive and maybe simply impossible to place stations into orbit as they would have to be sufficiently well defended themselves. Finally, there are methods linked with a required arithmetical increase in the number of strike weapon units.

U.S. MAGAZINE CITED ON NEW SDI WEAPON

LD191438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] According to a report in the U.S. magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, one of the giants of the U.S. aerospace industry, Lockhead, will set about creating and testing a new type of space weapon in the near future which will be a key element in President Reagan's notorious Strategic Defense Initiative. It concerns a missile, fired from ground launchers, designed to destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles beyond the atmosphere.

BRANDT TO ADDRESS C. AMERICA 'PEACE ACTION'

LD191602 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, November 19 TASS -- More than two hundred U.S. and West European peace champions will take part in a march of protest against the policy of the United States in Central America, the FRANPRESSE agency reported from Panama City. The march will start from the capital of Panama on December 10 and go across the territory of six Central American states -- Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico. Before the start of the march a meeting will be held. It will be addressed by Jesse Jackson, former presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, and Willy Brandt, former FRG Chancellor, chairman of the Socialist Internationale.

The aggressive policy of the United States is the main obstacle in the way to peace and stability in Central America. It is precisely the USA which supplies weapons to the counterrevolutionary gangs and is actually engaged in an "undeclared war" against revolutionary Nicaragua. Washington has placed in power and supports the repressive regimes in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. It is precisely the USA which launched an armed invasion of tiny Grenada and trampled underfoot the legitimate right of that country's people to freedom and independence.

Ridenour, one of the organizers of the peace action, said that the aim of the protest march is to show that the sole way to the settlement of the Central American conflict and prevention of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the states of the region are peace talks, on which the member countries of the Contadora Group insist.

COMMENTARY ON UNGA DEBATE ON SOUTHEAST ASIA

PM161525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": Contrary to Reality"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly session has examined the question of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Displaying concern at the continuing tension in the region, many delegates justifiably observed that the situation caused by interference by external forces is not only contrary to the aspirations of the peoples but could also have serious consequences for all the states on the continent of Asia.

The question is not a new one. It has been raised at international forums and meetings of various levels for several years now. And in general terms it amounts to disagreements between two groups of countries -- Indochina on the one hand and ASEAN on the other. It has to be said that the two sides have in recent years made some attempts to find a way of resolving existing problems. The 5-point proposals from the Indochina countries, which provide a basis for achieving a political settlement, have, in particular, evoked the broad approval of the world community.

Meetings at which the states of Indochina are represented by Vietnam and the ASEAN states by Indonesia are also seen as positive steps in developing dialogue. These meetings reveal increasing mutual appreciation of the fact that there are no objective reasons for enmity and confrontation between the two groups of Southeast Asian countries. In this connection the General Assembly delegates' attention was drawn to the UN general secretary's opinion expressed in his report that by now "a sufficiently acceptable degree of identity of views on the basic elements of a general political settlement has been reached."

This positive process could be developed more quickly if it were not for crude pressure from imperialist circles and subversive activity by them aimed at further exacerbating and destabilizing the situation in the region. It is in this context that one must regard too the discussion of the "situation in Cambodia" within the United Nations imposed by those circles and also the adoption of the latest resolution "On the Situation in Cambodia."

Once again, contrary to logic and reality, the PRK's place in the United Nations remains occupied by a delegation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Cambodia," compromised of Pol Pot criminals and other emigre groupings. It is well known to everyone that no "Democratic Cambodia" exists in actual fact and that the notorious "coalition government" has no territory, resources (excluding, of course, the handouts of their foreign masters), or population.

Moreover, following a number of major military defeats, it finds itself on the brink of total collapse. The mutually hostile groups which have taken refuge on Thai territory only further exacerbate the situation in the area where they are based. Foreign imperialist and reactionary forces continue to make use of them for their own purposes to combat the PRK and the other Indochina countries and to maintain tension in relations with the ASEAN states.

The Kampuchean people, resolutely supporting their government, are achieving more and more impressive successes in the cause of national rebirth. The PRK's consistent peace-loving course aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia has earned it growing world respect. And, as the Indian UN representative pointed out, any discussion now of the situation in the region without the participation of the legitimate government of the PRK is incapable of producing a constructive resolution of the question.

Rejecting this truth would constitute a deliberate attempt to introduce new complications into the situation by driving the disputes into the impasse of confrontation.

UN CRITICAL OF ISRAELI HANDLING OF PALESTINIANS

LD170802 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports:

The Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has placed all responsibility on Israel for the desperate position of refugees in the Arab territories occupied by it and demanded that Israel comply, at last, with the commitments under the Geneva convention on the protection of civilian population in war time. In a series of draft resolutions on the question of the activity of the U.N. Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, he voiced serious concern over the Israeli outrages in the captured territories, Tel Aviv's plans for the expulsion of refugees and destruction of their camps.

These documents were approved by an overwhelming majority of delegations and only Israel and its overseas patrons have time and again voted "against". This stand of the USA has aroused indignation among the Arab delegations, which evaluated it with good reason as fresh proof of Washington's profound enmity to the interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

On the whole, the discussion of the question on the activities of the agency at the Special Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has reflected the profound concern of the international community over the escalation of violence and terror by the Israeli extremists backed by the USA. As the representative of Saudi Arabia said, as a result of their aggression the Palestinian people have been deprived for almost four decades now of the basic human rights and doomed to the position of hostage in its own home. Only complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the captured territories, complete exercise of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, it was stressed at the committee, will lay the groundwork for a Middle East settlement and putting an end to the suffering of the peoples inhabiting that region.

U.S. OPPOSES ANTI-DISCRIMINATION RESOLUTION

LD200458 Moscow TASS in English 0440 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 20 TASS -- The Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation has approved a resolution on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The resolution firmly condemns as a "crime against humanity" the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, and urges all U.N. member nations to take effective political, economic and other measures in support of the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia for their national emancipation and human dignity, for the elimination of the racist system of apartheid.

The resolution was carried by 129 votes. Only the United States voted against it. Eight NATO members states abstained from voting.

ZHUKOV, SHISHKOV ON NUREMBURG TRIAL, NEOFASCISM

LD190432 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- "The lot of the ringleaders of Hitler fascism is a stern warning to those who have not abandoned to this day plans to dominate the world and preparations for aggressive wars", Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, said here.

"Times when 'powers that be' could perpetrate with impunity crimes against humanity have gone beyond recall. This should always be remembered by 'demons of war' in today's world."

Yuriy Zhukov addressed a meeting today devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trial. It was sponsored by the Soviet Peace Committee, the War Veterans' Committee, the Committee for European Security and Cooperation and also by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. The meeting was attended by public figures, writers, those who fought against Hitlerism, who took part in the historic trial by peoples of instigators of the Second World War.

The Nuremberg trial, Yu. Zhukov said, "became the concrete manifestation of the will and determination of many states and peoples to punish severely the war criminals. But today, in a lapse of forty years, there are still quite a few Nazi war criminals who spare the punishment their atrocities merit. The Soviet people and the public at large firmly declare for all persons who are held responsible for the heinous crimes to be punished in keeping with the obligations assumed by the allied powers. The crimes against humanity cannot be spared. There are no and cannot be any statute of limitations for the persons who are held responsible for these crimes."

Sergey Shishkov, deputy prosecutor-general of the USSR, recalled that the world war claimed 55 million lives and left 35 million maimed people and said that "they in the West try to picture the matter as if the world's present generation is immune to the events of the past. To think so means to betray the memory of the victims of fascism, to whitewash criminals and objectively to contribute towards the revival of fascism and militarism, aggression and terrorism."

"News of the 'actions' of Hitler's spiritual followers are coming in almost daily from the West," S. Shishkov went on, "Again, like many years ago, calls are heard for establishing a 'new order', exterminating the communists and recarving state borders. The neo-fascists act openly and insolently, under the protection of police and laws."

"It is symptomatic that self-same imperialism, which had called Hitler and his horde to take power, set fascism, convicted by peoples' trial, on its feet and makes attempts to breathe life in it. The militaristic policy of Washington and NATO became the breeding ground for neo-fascism to expand with rapidity."

"The Nuremberg decisions", S. Shishkov furthermore said, "retain their topicality today too, being the international legal foundation of the struggle against fascism and its today's manifestations. Abiding by the principles of the responsibility for the war crimes and the crimes against peace and humanity is not only a legal, but also a political problem. It is linked directly and organically with the struggle for peace, progress and democracy, the work to ensure peaceful co-existence of states and peoples."

The participants in the meeting issued a statement vigorously condemning the militaristic circles which threaten the world with nuclear catastrophe.

UNION OF CHINESE WRITERS' DELEGATION VISITS

LD1900034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] A talk with a delegation from the Union of Chinese Writers, led by secretary of the union's board, Zhao Xun, took place today in the Secretariat of the Board of the Union of Writers of the USSR. Taking part in the talk were Markov, secretary of the Board of the Union of Writers of the USSR, and other writers. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the writers exchanged information on the activity of their organizations, and on the state of the literary process in both countries. Mutual striving toward extending creative contacts was expressed. During their stay in the USSR the guests will familiarize themselves with the literature and the public life of the country.

ZHAO ZIYANG ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT, DEBT ISSUES

PM181540 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Speech by PRC State Council Premier"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov -- XINHUA reports that the more than 2-week-long trip by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, around Latin American countries, during which he visited Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela, is over.

In reporting on the trip the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO published, in particular, a speech by the PRC premier to the foreign affairs commission of the Argentine Congress. In the foreign policy section of the speech he noted the importance of a peaceful international situation for the PRC's domestic development. Zhao Ziyang claimed that an independent and autonomous [samostoyatelnyy] line forms the basis of China's foreign policy. That means, in his words, that the PRC does not intend to enter an alliance and build strategic relations with any great power or bloc of countries nor to submit to any outside pressure.

Touching upon the disarmament problem, the Chinese premier said that the PRC advocates disarmament and opposes the arms race, including the race in space arms. He recalled that China had taken practical steps in reducing its Army by 1 million people in the current year and reaffirmed that China has pledged no-first-use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

In the words of the Chinese leader, the PRC welcomes the resumption of the U.S.-Soviet talks and hopes these states, bearing the greatest responsibility for nuclear disarmament, will be the first to start reducing these weapons and will thereby create the necessary conditions for all nuclear powers to carry out universal nuclear disarmament. As in his other speeches during his trip around the Latin American countries, Zhao Ziyang spoke of the danger of a world war and the growth of forces advocating the prevention of such a war given cohesion among all peace-loving countries and peoples.

Touching upon certain aspects and problems of international relations, the PRC premier supported the six-country Delhi declaration and the effects of the Contadora and Lima groups in settling the Central American crisis. He spoke approvingly of Argentina's efforts to peacefully resolve the territorial dispute with Chile and of "Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands," expressing the hope that Argentina and Britain will settle this conflict on the basis of the UN resolution. Zhao Ziyang supported the desire "for a new international economic order and development" and expressed hope for a "sensible resolution of the third world countries' debt problems."

PRC SHIPS VISIT PAKISTAN, SRI LANKA, BANGLADESH

PM191223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" report: "XINHUA Agency Reports"]

[Text] The XINHUA agency has reported a visit to a so-called "Afghan refugee" camp in the city of Peshawar, Pakistan, by a Chinese delegation led by Yang Cheng Wu, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Yang Cheng Wu handed over to a representative of the "refugees" a list of materials donated by China to the tune of $100,000.

As the XINHUA agency reports, a detachment of Chinese warships has set off from Shanghai on a "goodwill" visit to Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. It is the first visit by Chinese warships to other countries' ports during the whole period since the PRC's formation.

The report notes that the Chinese warships' calls are intended to "promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese Navy and the navies of the aforementioned three South Asian countries."

PRC UNEASY OVER JAPANESE ARMS SPENDING INCREASE

PM181030 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Report From Beijing"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Nov -- The newspaper YOMIURI has published a report from Beijing on the publication in the Chinese Army newspaper JIEFANGJUN BAO of an article containing an analysis of the latest program for building up the might of the Japanese Armed Forces in the forthcoming 5-year period (1986-1990).

The Chinese newspaper, YOMIURI points out, expresses alarm at the fact that the sum allocated for military purposes in Japan goes beyond the framework of the limitation to 1 percent of the country's GNP.

As a result of the implementation of this 5-year program, the Chinese Army's press organ writes, arms will be sharply built up both in terms of numbers and quality, and this step of Japan's is causing misgivings in China.

WPK THANKS CPSU FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

PM191257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

The Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee expresses profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for the ardent congratulations and greetings on the 40th anniversary of our party's creation.

We note with satisfaction that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, strongly forged on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are strengthening and rising to a new and higher level. We are firmly convinced that these relations will continue to comprehensively widen and deepen in the course of the joint struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

We take this opportunity of wholeheartedly wishing the CPSU and the entire Soviet people even greater successes in improving developed socialism, in ensuring a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress, in struggling to prevent the militarization of space and ease international tension, and in defending peace and security the world over.

The WPK Central Committee.

KCNA CITED ON SR-71 INTRUSION OVER DPRK

PM191235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Aerial Provocateur"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Nov -- KCNA has reported that a U.S. Air Force SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft intruded into DPRK airspace east of Kosong and overflew the republic's northern regions. This is the 10th instance of a gross violation of the republic's sovereignty in the past 4 weeks.

The danger of the aerial provocation is aggravated by the fact that it coincided with large-scale military exercises by U.S. troops, now being held in South Korea.

JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS 17TH CONGRESS

CPSU Message

PM191526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 17th Japan Communist Party (JCP) Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee sends comradely greetings to the delegates to the 17th JCP Congress and all JCP members.

Your congress is taking place in a complex international situation where the nuclear missile arms race, unleashed and driven on by imperialism, insistently demands the adoption of urgent measures to eliminate the nuclear threat confronting mankind. The real path to this goal is indicated by the new initiatives of the Soviet Union, which is constantly waging a persistent struggle to halt the arms race and effect disarmament, a struggle for peace and the security of the peoples. The implementation of the Soviet program for the improvement of the international situation would mean significant progress toward the total elimination of nuclear armaments and it was in the struggle to achieve this that our parties agreed to cooperate in December 1984.

The 50 million lives lost by the peoples of the world in World War II are a permanent reminder of the need to prevent a third, nuclear war which would result in the destruction of human civilization.

Peace, which was achieved at such a high price, must be protected in every way. The falls for a revision of the results of World War II, no matter where they come from, benefit reaction and militarism and distract attention from the solution of the vitally important problems facing the peoples.

Imperialism is attempting to undermine socialism's position and take social revenge worldwide, endeavoring to deprive sovereign peoples of the right to choose their own path of development, and threatening their security. The Soviet Union resolutely opposes attempts to forcibly halt and reverse the course of history and displays solidarity with the states and peoples who are upholding their freedom, independence, and national dignity.

The cohesion of the peace-loving forces of the whole world -- the socialist countries, international communist and workers movement, young independent states, and broad democratic, antiwar movements -- and their joint actions against the danger of war are capable of frustrating imperialism's aggressive plans.

The CPSU is looking forward to its 27th congress having put forward the detailed concept of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development which is intended to reveal even more clearly the potential and advantages of the socialist system. The CPSU also regards the acceleration of the Soviet Union's development as its international duty, a contribution to the historical progress of mankind.

We hope that the 17th JCP Congress is a success and that the JCP strengthens its political positions in its own country on the basis of the consistent struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people, in defense of democracy, for the conduct by Japan of a genuinely peace-loving policy, and against its involvement in U.S. militarist strategy.

The CPSU Central Committee

CPSU Delegation Attends

LD191759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Today, the 17th congress of the Communist Party of Japan began. It is being held in a suburb of the small health resort town Atami. Representatives of more than 20 foreign communist and workers' parties, are participating in the work of the congress, among them also a CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

U.S. DEEMED RESPONSIBLE FOR DUSHMAN 'ATROCITIES'

PM181434 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Major A. Oliynik report: "Dollar Mercenaries; United States Stepping Up Undeclared War Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] The writers of the speech delivered by Reagan at the recent jubilee session of the UN General Assembly spared no words in eloquently depicting the U.S. love of peace. But the worth of that "love of peace" is well known to the progressive public from the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and from the thousands of people who have been killed and tortured by Pentagon soldiers and their underlings in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Lebanon, and Afghanistan.

The 7 years of imperialism's undeclared war against the April Revolution have caused Afghanistan innumerable disasters. The damage done to the DRA's economy is assessed at 34 million afghanis. This amounts to three-fourths of all state investment in the economy in the 20 years before the revolution. Bandits have destroyed or burned 2,000 schools, 230 hospitals and medical centers, and more than 250 mosques, put 14,000 km of telephone and telegraph lines out of action, and killed tens of thousands of peaceful inhabitants.

These criminal atrocities are the work of dushmans who are imperialism's hired killers but who are hypocritically dubbed "freedom fighters" by bourgeois propaganda. Behind the bandit formations stands imperialist reaction headed by the United States. Washington does not stint in financing open aggression against the DRA on the false pretext of giving "aid to Afghan refugees." This year this "aid" reached, as is well known, 280 million dollars. In total the United States has alredy spent around a billion dollars on waging the war in Afghanistan. And it is well known what these U.S. dollars are spent on. First and foremost on equipping bandit formations with modern means of warfare: Transportable antiaircraft complexes, portable surface-to-air missiles, 82 mm recoilless guns, and mines of particular destructive force.

Lieutenant General Shakh Nawaz Tanay, chief of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff, noted in conversation with this KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent that recently Afghan troops with support from Soviet subunits have done serious damage to the counter-revolution. In the republic's border regions around 200 gangs numbering more than 10,000 men in all have been wiped out and tens of thousands of units of arms and ammunition have been seized. Vigorous measures are being taken to destroy weapons convoys coming in from Pakistan. In October alone 128 such convoys were routed.

That is why U.S. imperialism and its strategic ally in the region -- Pakistan -- are making feverish attempts to step up the counterrevolutionary movement in the DRA and are doing everything to fill the raided dushman dumps and bases with weapons. In late September and early October Pakistan was visited by two representative U.S. delegations headed by former President Nixon and U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Armacost. The official U.S. Administration representatives assured the counterrevolution's leaders of financial aid and support from the United States.

Apart from weapons purchases, some of the U.S. dollars are being spent on organizing so-called "training" for gangs of killers and terrorists in special centers set up in Pakistan near the Afghan border. U.S. "masters of execution" operate there alongside French, Pakistani, Chinese, and other foreign instructors teaching the dushmans "scorched earth tactics."

BAKHTAR recently reported that the number of U.S. "advisers" in Afghan counterrevolutionary camps on Pakistani territory exceeded 300 people. At the same time the scale of direct participation by Americans in the undeclared war against the Afghan people is also expanding. Recruitment centers have been set up in the United States for "Vietnam and other war veterans" to "train" the dushmans. It has been reported that there are also American "volunteers" -- former U.S.servicemen -- among the gangs taking up arms against the revolutionary gains in the DRA.

The hallmark of U.S. dollar mercenaries here in Afghanistan, as in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Lebanon, is one and the same -- blood. At the DRA Interior Ministry I was familiarized with numerous cases of inhuman atrocities committed against the young republic and its peaceful inhabitants. Here is a list of just some of the terrorist acts committed by the dushmans in October.

In Baghlan Province on 1 October the bandits carried out mortar shelling of a textile factory at Pol-e Khomri. 1 worker was killed, the shop and 15 machine tools were damaged;

In Jowzjan Province on 8 October a group of bandits attacked the village of Mordian. 4 peaceful inhabitants were killed and 15 captured;

In Nangarhar Province on 17 October nine U.S. -made rockets shelled the city of Jalalabad. Five people were injured and three houses damaged;

In Herat Province on 26 October bandits used surface-to-surface rockets to shell the center of Herat. One of the rockets hit the (Dzhami)-Herat mosque. 13 people were killed and 71 peaceful inhabitants wounded.

While the U.S. President was expatiating at length about peace from the lofty UN rostrum the blood of entirely innocent people was flowing and continues to flow on Afghanistan's long-suffering soil. And the responsibility for the blood atrocities lies with those who placed U.S. weapons in the dushmans' hands, generously pay for their bloodthirsty trade, and "remotely control" the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

ATTACK ON SOVIET BASE IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

LD192156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] IRNA, quoting the UAE paper AL-ITTIHAD, reports that a large Soviet base near Mazar-e Sharif in Afghanistan became the target of attack and its weapons store and ammunition dump were set on fire. According to this report, following this unprecedented attack in the said area a series of continuous explosions took place in the base which caused a great deal of material losses and heavy casualties. The report, quoting an informed source, said: Muslim soldiers in the Soviet Army who come from Tajikistan and who are stationed in that base were involved in these explosions and cooperated with Muslim Afghan troops in destroying that base. He noted that those Soviet troops fled from their base and are already collaborating with Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in the Mazar-e Sharif area.

TALYZIN, SRV'S TRAN QUYNH DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD190443 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 11th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Vietnamese Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow from 13 to 18 November. Questions of the further development of bilateral economic relations were discussed. The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Talyzin and the Vietnamese by Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers.

U.S. 'LECTURES' MANILA ON AID, MILITARY BASES

LD142202 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Hearings into the situation in the Philippines, held by the U.S. Congress on Tuesday, were typical of the style practiced by the present-day Washington administration, whose political creed is intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Speakers at the hearings, which much resembled court sessions -- among them Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defense -- actually tried to lecture Manila on what it should do to secure enormous American interests which were at stake, as Wolfowitz said.

When Washington talks about "American interests" in the region, it means primarily the preservation of U.S. bases on the Philippines.

The Clark Field Air Force Base and the Subic Bay naval complex, Wolfowitz continued, are vital to the maintenance of U.S. strategic positions in the Pacific and in the Indian Oceans. Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage added that if the United States had to move its military bases from the Philippines, irreparable damage would be done to the U.S. vital interests in Asia and the Pacific. Small wonder that 1.3 billion dollars are planned to be appropriated for the further expansion of those bases under the Pentagon's long-term program.

Meanwhile, an anti-war movement and anti-American sentiments are growing in the Philippines. Ever broader strata of the population demand that the treaty on the U.S. military bases be scrapped.

The National Assembly also hears calls for a revision of the entire complex of Filipino-U.S. relations. Addressing the parliament the other day, former Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles said that the treaty on the bases was colonial and inequitable towards the Philippines while a former Philippines representative to the United Nations, Reyes, characterized the presence of the U.S. bases as a threat to national security.

Washington claims that the USA, as one American newspaper put it, would like to set the Philippines on the right path. Yet it is obvious that Washington's high-handed imperial policy towards Manila is prompted exclusively by U.S. global strategy.

REPORTAGE OF DEMICHEV ACTIVITIES IN BRATISLAVA

PM191245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Bratislava, 16 Nov -- J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia, yesterday received P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is heading a Soviet delegation taking part in the USSR culture festival in the CSSR.

In the course of the conversation a high assessment was given of the constantly deepening Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in all spheres of public life, and the significance of mutual ties in the sphere of culture. The high level and comprehensive nature of this cooperation, which helps enrich the cultures of the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR, was noted.

There was also an exchange of information on topical questions of cultural policy in the period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The Soviet delegation was also received by P. Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic Government, and V. Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council.

In the afternoon the Soviet delegation met with leaders of creative unions and leading Czechoslovak masters of art and culture.

In his speech at the meeting P.N. Demichev dwelt in detail on the course of nationwide preparations in the USSR for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress and on the implementation of the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and characterized the main tasks and trends in the development of multinational Soviet culture in present-day conditions.

He noted, in particular, that the Soviet culture festivals in the CSSR and the other fraternal countries have become a symbol of our peoples' indissoluble unity in the struggle for peace and social progress and their determination to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Socialist culture is becoming an increasingly effective, active force in the life of the socialist society and in the ideological struggle in the international arena. It is an important factor for strengthening confidence and mutual understanding between peoples.

Recently, the head of the Soviet delegation said, the USSR has unilaterally taken important steps aimed at ending the arms race and preserving peace. The Soviet leadership has a high sense of responsibility in approaching the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, demonstrating the principled, consistent nature of the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course. This policy accords with the vital interests of all peoples of the planet, the interests of peace and international cooperation. Active support for the peace-loving efforts of the world's progressive forces and participation in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension is one of the most important tasks now facing personalities in culture.

On the same day the members of the delegation laid wreaths at the monument to Soviet Army servicemen on Slavin Hill.

Bratislava, 16 Nov -- The official delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which took part in the USSR culture festival in the CSSR to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, left for home today.

They were seen off at Bratislava airport by M. Valek, member of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee Presidium, and other officials. Among the send-off party was V.P. Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

The delegation arrived in Moscow on the same day. M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party at the airport.

HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER RECEIVED 15 NOV

PM191229 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a meeting in Moscow on 15 November with Hungarian Industry Minister L. Kapolyi at which there was a discussion of questions pertaining to the development of Soviet-Hungarian economic and technical cooperation in the forthcoming 5-year plan.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PLAN WITH CSSR DETAILED

PM131143 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45, Nov 85 (Signed to Press 4 Nov) p 20

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Socialist Integration in Action": "USSR-CSSR: Coordination of Plans"]

[Text] The USSR and CSSR planning organs have completed talks on the coordination of plans for 1986-1990. A protocol reflecting the results of the work done was signed in Moscow 29 October by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and S. Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference, in the course of the coordination of plans a wide range of questions connected with the economic policy pursued in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia was discussed. Concrete content was given to the strategic avenues of cooperation, which at the present stage is called upon to promote the resolution of tasks of priority importance in the two countries' socioeconomic development, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of social production and the improvement of its efficiency, and the saving of material resources.

At the consultations held, concrete form was given to the accords on fundamental questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic relations which were achieved during meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and during talks between the USSR and CSSR heads of government. The practical implementation has begun of many provisions of the program for long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through 2000.

Basic guidelines were agreed for Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation for the next 5 years, and in some sectors for the longer term. Volumes were fixed for reciprocal deliveries of machines, equipment, fuel and raw materials, chemical products, and consumer goods.

Effective measures were outlined to improve the technical standard and quality of reciprocally delivered products and to update the range. The planned volume of trade turnover between the USSR and the CSSR in 1986-1990 will increase by approximately one-third compared with the current 5-year period and will reach nearly R73 billion.

Approved proposals were elaborated for the implementation by joint efforts of a series of major measures in the sphere of material production and capital construction, as well as the deepening of the mutually advantageous division of labor on the basis of specialization and production sharing in the main sectors of production.

Attaching great significance to collaboration in resolving the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the leaders of the two countries' planning organs deemed it necessary to ensure a closer linkage between scientific-technical and economic cooperation, to accelerate the introduction into production of the results of scientific research and design developments, and on this basis to expand reciprocal deliveries of output, above all machines and equipment of a high technical level, as well as chemical goods.

The basis for the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation will continue to be the deepening of integration in the machine building sphere, the further expansion of specialization and production sharing, and the establishment of direct links between industrial enterprises and scientific and technical organizations.

On the basis of the division of labor, the following will be produced in Czechoslovakia for export to the USSR: mainline electric passenger locomotives, streetcars and trolleybuses characterized by high indicators for economy and reliability, riverboats, modern metal-cutting machine tools, manufacturing equipment for the metallurgical, oil refining, and chemical industry, Tatra cross-country vehicles, and Avia trucks.

The CSSR will also participate, by means of deliveries of machines and equipment, in the implementation of the Soviet Union's priority national economic programs -- the Energy and Food Programs -- and the modernization of enterprises in the light and food industry and consumer services.

The Soviet Union will continue to deliver mining equipment, construction and road building machinery, powerful tractors and agricultural machines, cars, aviation hardware, and electrical industry articles to Czechoslovakia.

There will be an increase in the volume of technical assistance to Czechoslovakia in the creation of major industrial and other projects through deliveries of sets of equipment for the development of the power industry, including equipment for nuclear power stations, the modernization of the metallurgical and chemical industry, and the construction of the Prague subway.

There will be a considerable expansion in the next 5-year period in mutual cooperation in the chemical, petrochemical, and pharmaceutical industry. Agreement was reached on extending the existing agreements and preparing new agreements on specialization and coproduction and on reciprocal deliveries of certain petrochemical products, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, and medical supplies.

With a view to ensuring the fuller satisfaction of the two countries' requirements for certain chemical products, the USSR and CSSR planning organs will continue to coordinate capital investments in the creation of new chemical production facilities after 1990.

In order to meet the two countries' needs for fuel and energy resources, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will cooperate in opening up the Yamburg gas deposit and in building the main gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border, the Urals gas complex, the Krivoy Rog mining enrichment combine, and other projects. The commissioning of these projects will make an additional increase in natural gas deliveries to the CSSR possible from 1989, and will promote the satisfaction of its requirements for ferriferous raw materials.

In the course of the plan coordination great attention was devoted to the expansion of cooperation in sectors producing consumer goods. In the current 5-year period there will be a substantial increase in deliveries from the CSSR to the USSR of furnishing fabrics, clothing, knitwear, and other textile products. The proportion of articles in the fashionable and high quality ranges in the total volume of deliveries will increase steadily.

The Soviet Union will continue to supply to Czechoslovakia household electrical goods and other consumer durables which are in great demand in that country.

Deeming it necessary to ensure that work to coordinate state plans for economic and social development is of a continuous nature, the leaders of the USSR and CSSR central planning organs agreed to continue studying questions connected with deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the long term, especially in the sphere of machine building and the chemical industry. At the same time the monitoring of the implementation of the measures agreed will be increased.

All the work to coordinate the USSR's and the CSSR's plans took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

GORBACHEV SENDS LETTER TO UK PEACE GROUP

PM191623 London MORNING STAR in English 19 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Report "By David Whitfield": "Soviet Leader Shares CND Cruise Concern"]

[Excerpts] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a personal message to CND, [Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament], saying he fully understands the campaign's concern about the deployment of cruise missiles.

Replying to a letter written by CND in October on deployment of cruise in the Netherlands, Mr Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union is consistently calling for reductions in nuclear weapons. It has already taken substantial steps, he said, particularly its unilateral moratorium on testing, and its removal from operational standby of SS-20's in the European zone.

In his message Mr Gorbachev also said he had called for separate agreements on intermediate range nuclear missiles, separate from strategic and space strike weapons. He had informed the Dutch Government in detail of these concrete and practical steps. But the pressure from NATO and the U.S. was greater than commonsense, he said.

ZAGLADIN ATTENDS CPSU-FRG SOCIALISTS CONFERENCE

LD191826 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 19 TASS -- The CPSU-SPD [FRG Social Democratic Party] working group has discussed at its third meeting the question of reducing military budgets and using part of the funds thus released for extending aid to young nations. The meeting was attended by a Soviet Communist Party delegation headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin and a delegation from the Social Democratic Party of Germany headed by member of the Presidium of the Party Executive Egon Bahr.

The importance of movement towards limiting and reducing armaments, creating a favourable climate for detente was stressed during the conversations.

The group's activity will be continued. Its next meeting will be held in Moscow.

BILATERAL TRADE PACTS SIGNED WITH BELGIUM

LD200528 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Brussels, November 19 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov -- Two contracts were signed today between the mixed Soviet-Belgian joint-stock Society Belso and the Belgian company Union Contonniere, worth over seven million roubles, at the society headquarters in one of Antwerp's suburbs.

Under the contracts, the Belso Society, which is engaged in the import and export of consumer goods and raw materials, will deliver to Belgium from the Soviet Union raw cotton in exchange for Union Cotonniere's textile goods manufactured from Soviet raw materials.

Belgium's Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Matters Andre Kempinaire observed in his speech at the signing ceremony that the contract between Belso and Union Cotonniere "opens good prospects for expanding our bilateral trade links."

"The good relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium ought to be complemented with more vigorous bilateral trade," stressed the member of the Belgian Government. "The two sides are to do a lot, taking into account the fact that many available reserves have not as yet been used."

Belgium, the secretary of state added, intends to undertake fresh efforts to give an impetus to these relations. "We consider taking an active part in the next session of the Mixed Soviet-Belgian Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, due in Moscow in December this year. The Belgian Government plans to mount a big exhibition of equipment and commodities in Moscow in 1986. Our country would like to continue developing its trade links with the USSR."

The Belso president, Louis Lonsen said at the ceremony that the contracts signed today are the first of their kind in trade relations between the Soviet Union and Belgium. They are based on the principle of reciprocity in trade. The new form of cooperation in international trading has been gaining momentum in recent time. It opens broad prospects for Soviet-Belgian goods exchanges.

Union Cotonniere General Director Paul Hannet pointed out in his brief statement that the contract confirms the good and mutually beneficial relations the company maintains with the Soviet Union on the whole, and with the mixed Society Belso in particular. "We regard Soviet organizations as reliable and important business partners," he said.

USSR-BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG TRADE GROUP MEETS

LD191052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] In Brussels, the jubilee 10th session of the Joint USSR-Belgium-Luxembourg committees for the promotion and development of trade, has started work. Meetings with representatives of official and business circles of the two countries [as heard] are envisioned in the program. The deepening of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Belgium is implemented within the framework of the agreement on the development of economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. Monfils, director general of the Belgian office for foreign trade, pointed out that trade and economic ties between our countries are based on an objective necessity; they are advantageous for each side; their further development corresponds to the interests of both states.

BELGIUM'S TINDERMANS ON SOVIET ARMS INITATIVES

LD191308 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Brussels, November 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union is demonstrating a positive attitude to the questions of the limitations of arms, Leo Tindermans, Belgium's foreign minister, said in a Brussels radio interview.

Moscow is putting forward specific proposals and making specific steps in the field of disarmament, he said. The point at issue are not only statements but specific proposals which the Soviet Union has put on the negotiating table at Geneva, Leo Tindemans stressed.

In the opinion of the Belgian minister there are now all the necessary conditions for progress in the field of arms limitation. At any rate the Geneva meeting will be a starting point in the resumption of the Soviet-American dialogue. And in these terms the results of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will be of a long-term character, Leo Tindemans said in conclusion.

U.S. CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN UK ANALYZED

LD182013 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 18 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valentin Vasilets writes:

Work connected with the deployment of 64 cruise missiles with nuclear charges was started under cover of the night at the U.S. base of Molesworth situated 104 km away from the British capital. When asked why this work was started in the dead of night a representative of the Defence Ministry of the United Kingdom said with pure British inexcitability that this was a "routine" operation having no sinister reasons behind it.

The spokesman for the ministry did not specify, however, since when this construction and installment of electronic warning systems precisely at night time is regarded commonplace in Britain. Most probably it is since 1983 when the British authorities came up against a strong movement of protest against the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles at Greenham Common. Far from all British people were then heartened by dubious honour of Britain becoming the first country in Western Europe where U.S. cruise missiles appear. Pickets of the peace camp of British women set up at Greenham Common are held at the gateway of the base for the third year now.

But the British Government clearly has no wish to heed either the voices of those women nor the voices of tens of thousands of people who took part in a demonstration of protest against the nuclear arms race held in London on October 26.

There is also another explanation for the unusual bent on night time work which has become "routine" at U.S. military bases. These actual military preparations contrast too sharply with the hopes which people in all countries now pin on the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Going by everything, following Washington, London regards the show of military determination a most important element in creating a suitable atmosphere for the Geneva meeting. According to a report in "DER SPIEGEL" magazine, the United States hastened to deploy all the 108 "Pershing-2" missiles in Western Germany ahead of schedule. The Pentagon worries that an arrangement might be reached in Geneva which will impede the implementation of its plans. The Pentagon is, apprently, guiding itself by the same considerations in making haste about the emplacement of cruise missiles in Britain. As to the British authorities, they are ever ready to do a service to its senior partner in the military alliance. But Europe is too small and too brittle for nuclear power politics for them in London to look upon those problems as if from across an ocean.

PRAVDA SAYS BUNDESWEHR 'AIMING FOR AGGRESSION'

LD150843 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 15 TASS -- "The Bundeswehr right from the moment of its founding was and remains an army aiming for aggression, an army whose goal is not at all the consolidation of peace in Europe," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

The paper comments on a military and propaganda 'show' staged at one of military sites of West Germany, not far from the former Nazi concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen -- the event in which Bundeswehr units and high-ranking officials, right up to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, took part. The Bundeswehr, the biggest among NATO's Western European land armies, PRAVDA goes on, was pictured in the speeches delivered on the occasion nearly as an "instrument of peace." Bonn's top brass went so far as to proclaim the Bundeswehr to be the "successor of the traditions of the anti-fascist resistance movement!"

PRAVDA notes that "only naive people can believe in the 'anti-fascist' mission of the Bundeswehr, to say nothing of its 'peaceable stance.'"

What does determine the spirit of the Bonn army today? PRAVDA aska. It is a close connection with revanchist organizations which call for the revision of post-war frontiers in Europe. It is feelings of enmity and hatred for the countries of the socialist community -- the feelings that are cultivated systematically.

"This spiritual poison is instilled in 500,000 soldiers and almost 2.5 million reservists in West Germany. It relies on the material might of the Bundeswehr which is to get hundreds of Leopard-II tanks, Tornado fighter-bombers and other newest weapon systems within the 'program of development and buildup' that covers the period till the turn of the century."

BRIEFS

FINNISH SECURITY SYSTEMS -- A symposium on security technology and control systems took place in the Moscow representation of the Finnish-Soviet trade chamber. Taking part in it were six leading Finnish firms and companies who specialize in this field and who belong to the Finnish Security Group association. Representatives of the firms acquainted Soviet specialists with their new developments in various control and safety systems. Such technology made in Finland is widely used in the USSR. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 15 Nov 85 LD]

RECENT EGYPTIAN-U.S. FRICTION ASSESSED

PM191356 Moscow Pravda in Russian 18 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[P. Demchenko and V. Peresada dispatch: "Moods Are Changing. Pravda Correspondents Report From Cairo"]

[Text] Cairo, November [dateline as published] -- The Egyptian capital's political pulse has been beating faster recently. The stormy anti-American demonstrations which took place in October continue to affect the situation in the country since they reflected processes currently occurring within Egyptian society.

The direct cause of the demonstrations was the interception of an Egyptian aircraft by U.S. fighters but, judging by everything, the protest has been ripening for a long time. Let us recall just the latest events.

The 1 October Israeli Air Force raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis gave rise to sharp condemnation in Egypt, as in many other countries. The Cairo newspapers carried not only anti-Israeli but also anti-American articles. Students gathered at rallies, and angry sermons were delivered at mosques. Pro-Palestinian moods were clearly growing.

But the capture of the Italian tourist ship Archille Lauro by four Palestinians, which occurred a week later, caused a certain amount of embarrassment: it appeared difficult to find a better pretext for discrediting the Palestinian movement in the public's eyes. In these circumstances the Egyptian authorities embarked on talks with the hijackers and persuaded them to leave the ship in return for a promise that an aircraft would be provided to fly them to Tunis to be tried by the PLO. It is well known how this operation ended: the Americans forced the Egyptian airliner to land at an airfield in Sicily and then, disregarding the fact that they were on Italian territory, attempted to capture the Achille Lauro hijackers and the Palestinians accompanying them. It almost came to an exchange of fire between the U.S. commandos and the Italian detachment guarding the airfield.

The highhanded act committed against the civilian aircraft literally shook the Egyptians. "I am very hurt," President H. Mubarak of Egypt declared. "This is a very serious incident, an unheard of violation of the norms of international law." Prime Minister A. Lutfi went even further in describing the incident as "an insult to the Egyptian people and government." In such circumstances, he said, an official apology by the U.S. government is needed.

This was the first time that such sharp words had been addressed to Washington by the Egyptian leadership since 1978, the time of the signing of the so-called Camp David agreements which tied Egypt to the United States and a year later led to the conclusion of a "peace treaty" with Israel. It was also the first time that five opposition parties, among them the bourgeois new WAFD and the leftwing National Progressive Party, managed to produce a joint statement condemning the attack on the aircraft.

Students and young people reacted to the event in their own fashion. Following noisy meetings at the Cairo University campus, they moved on to the city center, chanting slogans and distributing leaflets containing demands to renounce the Camp David agreements and break relations with the United States and Israel. The authorities barred the demonstrators' way with strong columns consisting of hundreds of policemen who used tear gas and batons. Order was restored in the streets after fierce clashes which lasted several hours.

The breaking up of these demonstrations showed yet again that the situation in Egypt cannot be interpreted in simple terms. It is very complex, and diverse and at time opposite political tendencies are clashing in the country.

Let us not forget that Egypt has found itself highly dependent on the United States since the late seventies. For example, Washington's military deliveries to this country are valued at 1.2 billion dollars and economic "aid" at 815 million dollars in the current year alone. This goes to increase even further the debt burden, which is borne primarily by the working people.

Egyptians are very concerned at the food situation. Agriculture provides only half of the products needed by the population which is in fact growing very fast and is already approaching 50 million. There is particularly great dependence on grain and meat imports. A considerable proportion of these supplies comes from the United States.

And yet the situation continues to deteriorate. There is an apparent paradox here. The offensive against the desert is progressing quite intensively. We saw new green fields both around the Suez Canal and to the west of the Nile delta. Statistics show an increase in the application of fertilizers, machines, and good seeds, and yet the area of cultivated land per capita continues to fall, just like the per capita availability of "home-grown" produce. One of the main reasons is that the growing cities with their industry, roads, and airfields are swallowing up large areas of agricultural land.

The extent of urbanization can be judged by Cairo alone. The city has recently spread for kilometers in all directions, swallowing up gardens, market gardens, and peasants' fields which were already in short supply in this desert country. At the same time the social contrasts of modern Egypt, with its characteristic contradictions and ailments, are particularly obvious in the capital, whose population has apparently already exceeded 12 million.

President A. as-Sadat's rule, which ended in October 1981, not only opened up the country to foreign capital and shifted its policy in a pro-American direction but also offered great opportunities to the bourgeoisie, primarily the comprador and middle bourgeoisie, practically subordinating it to the will of the state rule.

The "ailments" of the Western capitalist economy were transplanted to Egyptian soil and, being the "weaker partner," the country found itself in a difficult position: it suffered inflation, price rises, and corruption. Moreover, following the conclusion of the Camp David agreements and the "peace treaty" with Israel, Egypt found itself politically isolated in the region: almost all Arab states broke off diplomatic and economic relations with it. Egypt lost its traditional leadership of the Arab world, which was considered completely natural after the 1952 revolution under President J. 'Abd al-Nasr, and the national dignity of Egyptians was diminished.

The coming to power of the Republic's third president, Mubarak, resulted in some corrections to policy -- windows were opened to the Arab world, although only Jordan resumed diplomatic relations, trade with the socialist countries was somewhat expanded, and relations with Israel were reduced to a minimum. The president started listening to the opposition's opinions. But the dependence on Washington remained, together with social contrasts and dissatisfaction in many strata of the population.

This is why the interception of the Egyptian aircraft provided the spark which ignited such a stormy reaction. The Egyptians saw that they had been crudely humiliated by a country which is being stubbornly forced as a friend upon them. The president and prime minister received thousands of telegrams demanding that the airliner's interception be viewed as aggression against Egypt.

The American Administration has long considered violence and terror instruments of its foreign policy, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH wrote, for example. The overthrow of governments the White House considers unsuitable, the organization of coups, and economic and political pressure on independent states -- these are the methods used by Washington to "protect its interests" in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft is yet another graphic example of the policy of state terrorism followed by the United States.

An extremely noteworthy idea was expressed by the EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. It is obvious, it wrote, that people across the ocean imagine that the financial "aid" rendered to Cairo grants the United States the "right" to disregard international norms and commit illegal and arbitrary acts.

But the stormy nature of the demonstrations and their acutely anti-American mood frightened the influential ruling circles. They would like to contain the crisis which has arisen in relations with Washington strictly within the diplomatic framework, and the activation of popular forces does not suit them at all. "The conflict which has emerged should not lead relations between the two countries into deadlock," the pro-government newspaper AL-AHRAM hastened to declare.

Actually this opinion is by no means shared by all of Egypt's bourgeoisie. Its national strata are persistently striving to develop relations with the Arab world and with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; in other words to revert to a more balanced foreign policy line. They feel insulted by the present dependence on the United States and by Washington's disregard for Egyptians' national feelings. Today there is no doubt, we were told by progressive publicist and historian M.S. Ahmad, that many strata of society are experiencing an awakening of national feelings and that anti-American moods have increased.

"What do you think, why did the U.S. President, when addressing the United Nations, fail to mention the Near East as one of the crisis areas even though the conflict here is very long drawn-out and acute?" we asked a parliamentary deputy.

"There can only be one answer: the Americans see our region as Israel's preserve and consider that, relying on such an ally, they can deal with the Arabs as they like. The raid on Tunis and the interception of our aircraft indicate precisely this. But our answer is: we cannot be treated this way!"

The meetings we had in Cairo with figures of various political leanings, from the ruling National Democratic Party to the leftwing National Progressive Party, show that the recent attack on the Egyptian airliner is not an event which will recede without trace into the past. It has forced many Egyptians to take a realistic look at the policy of their "transatlantic friend" which is prepared at any time to disregard the sovereignty and denigrate the dignity of any Arab country for the sake of its own adventurist objectives.

SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL ON SOVIET MIDEAST ROLE

LD191843 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, November 19 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports:

The Soviet Union's consistent and principled policy of a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops from all the occupied Arab territories and meeting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, accords with the aspirations of the Arab peoples, the TASS correspondent was told by Sulayman Qaddah, deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th). The Soviet Union, he said, has proposed a concrete way of ensuring lasting and all-embracing peace, the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. Aegis with the participation of all sides concerned.

The USSR's support for the just struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialist interference in the Middle East and the attempts of the USA and Israel at forcing unequal capitulatory deals on the Arab countries, plays an important role, Sulayman Qaddah continued. The USA, he said, wishes to see the Middle East as its overseas patrimonial estate. It is torpedoing the process of a peaceful settlement in the region, threatening armed intervention.

Sulyaman Qaddah spoke highly of the Soviet Union's peaceable policy, and declared in support of its foreign policy efforts directed at preventing nuclear war, limiting and ending the arms race, and foiling the attempts for militarising outer space.

The Ba'th deputy general secretary pointed out the successful development of Syrian-Soviet relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the all-round aid, which serves towards Syria's progress and strengthening of her economic independence.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ARABS VIEWED

LD192255 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 19 TASS -- The TASS economics and foreign-trade service reports:

Joint construction of water economy structures, irrigation systems is an important area of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Demcoratic Republic of Yemen. The Soviet foreign-trade association "Selkhozpromexport" has recently signed a number of new contracts with its partners from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, providing for further development of links between the two countries in that sphere. The USSR will render the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen technical assistance in reconstructing the Hayj Dam in the Bana valley and supply the necessary equipment and materials.

The two sides signed a number of contracts for delivery of equipment and machinery from the USSR to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to be used in drawing up schemes of reconstruction of irrigation networks on lands irrigated from the Hayj and Ba Tays dams. Soviet specialists are participating in that work.

The USSR is cooperating with Algeria in many fields of economy. Equipment, machinery, materials are being supplied from the USSR to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic for the structures going up through joint efforts. Soviet specialists of different specialities are also sent there. A number of contracts were signed recently, providing for Soviet experts to work jointly with their Algerian colleagues in the geological surveying service of the country and participate in bringing about the programme of drilling water wells. The current stage of that programme provides for the drilling of 5,000 running metres of wells. From the Soviet side these contracts were signed by a number of foreign-trade associations, specifically "Technostroiexport."

The Soviet foreign-trade association "Selkhozpromexport" has signed with its Tunisian partners a contract for delivery from the USSR to Tunisia of transport facilities which are to be used at projects of bilateral economic cooperation.

Trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Libya embrace different spheres of business contacts, specifically joint construction of economic projects. An atomic research centre was built, pipelines were driven in Libya with the participation of Soviet organizations. The two sides are now considering prospects for cooperation in building the second stage of the steel mill in Misratah. The foreign-trade association "Tyazhpromexport" is conducting negotiations to that effect from the Soviet side.

A batch of Soviet-made agricultural machines have been supplied to Syria. Among them MTZ-80 cotton tractors, HNP-1.8 cotton pickers, root and plant-top harvesting machines, ploughs and other agricultural implements. The contract was signed between the Soviet foreign-trade association "Traktoroexport" and the state organization of Syria. That equipment will be used to further the programme of developing the Euphrates River basin.

'FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION' WITH ARABS CITED

LD191932 Moscow in French in Maghreb Countries 2030 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Several Arab leaders persistently underline that friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union accords with the national interests of the Arabs. The long experience of development of multifaceted rapport and cooperation on an equal footing with the Soviet Union provides proof of this.

There is ground to believe that it is with reference to this positive experience that the Arab states of the Gulf region are establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The UAE did it a few days ago, preceded by the Sultanate of Oman. The newspaper AL-KHALIJ believes that the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union will enable the UAE and Oman to tangibly extend their possibilities in the domain of foreign policies and will contribute to their participation in the work of all the Arabs.

Finally, AL-KHALIJ underlines, all this will favor the securing of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and will enable the Soviet Union to use efficiently its international prestige for resolving numerous regional problems.

The decision by the UAE and Oman to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR provokes the irritation of the ruling circles in the United States. The American administration finds nothing better than to brandish the worn-out flag of anti-Sovietism. Currently, American propaganda seeks to intimidate the moderate with the myth of a Soviet threat. But the decision by the UAE and Oman is indeed yet another proof that the Arabs refuse to believe the assertions of American propaganda.

CONTRASTING POLICIES ON MIDEAST CONFERENCE NOTED

LD191927 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 2030 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The Arab countries are coming out with more insistence in favor of the speedy convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the mandatory participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO.

Recently, declarations to this effect were made by Kuwait and Jordan. The American press notes that Amman is continuously and consistently working for the realization of this objective. In other words, it notes Jordan's refusal of the policy of separate deals, the policy towards which Washington and Tel Aviv are stubbornly pushing this country. The statement made by the Inter-Arab Parliamentarian Union during its extraordinary session in Baghdad, devoted to the need for a re-examination by the Arab states of their relations with the United States, is very significant in this context, not only because the United States unreservedly supports the aggressive Israeli policy, but also because Washington and Tel Aviv sabotage all efforts aimed at convening an international conference.

Let us note that quite recently, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reaffirmed Washington's negative attitude concerning the idea of an international. As regards the Israeli rulers, they are almost daily urging the Arabs, notably, Jordan, to enter without delay into bilateral talks.

This line of Middle East policy of the strategic allies provides the Arabs with all the reasons to believe that the United States and Israel are not at all interested in an authentically just and lasting settlement of the crisis in the region.

5,000 PALESTINIANS WRITE GORBACHEV, REAGAN

LD192212 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, November 19 TASS -- Representatives of the Palesinian Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied territory have sent a letter to Geneva, to the leaders of the USSR and the USA, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the KUNA news agency of Kuwait reports.

The letter signed by 5,000 Palestinians -- representatives of municipal councils, students, trade unions and other organizations on the Israeli-occupied territory, urges the Soviet and American leaders to find a way to resolve the Palestinian problem on the basis of the exercise of the lawful national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine. A way to the solution of the problem should go through the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, the letter points out.

The authors of the letter welcome the stand of the Soviet union and other socialist countries which support the struggle of Arabs for the exercise of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The letter denounces the policy vis-a-vis Palestinians pursued by the U.S. and Israeli leaderships.

MOZAMBIQUE ARMED FORCES DELEGATION VISITS

PM181414 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Mozambique Guests"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers from the Mozambique Armed Forces headed by Lieutenant General A. Panguene, secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and national political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 14 November at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation members had talks at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on questions of the content and organization of party political work, visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov "Vystrel" higher officer training courses, and visited the Red Banner Belorussian Military District.

The delegation was received by A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation was received by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Taking part in the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other senior officials at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

REPRISALS BEGIN AFTER LIBERIAN COUP ATTEMPT

PM191247 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Nov 85 p 3

[TASS report: "On the Events in Liberia"]

[Text] London, 15 Nov -- According to reports from Liberia, government troops are carrying out operations to eliminate the last seats of opposition by participants in the attempted coup. REUTERS reports that at the same time arrests of military and civilian personnel "suspected of complicity in the attempted coup" have started in the capital. Among them are many leaders and activists of the opposition parties. The Liberian Action Party headquarters was smashed and set on fire. In this connection, the news agencies point out that representatives of the party made statements about the falsification by the authorities of the results of the recent presidential and parliamentary elections.

As the AP agency believes, "President Doe is exploiting the events to take reprisals not only against those suspected of conspiracy, but also against all who have expressed disagreement with his authoritian rule."

Although officials have announced that the "leaders of the coup have been killed or seized," the whereabouts of coup leader General I. Quiwonkpa is unknown. The country's borders and airport have been closed and a curfew is being maintained.

MILITARY FORCE KEY TO U.S. POLICY IN EL SALVADOR

LD192124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 19 Nov 85

[TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy report: "Washington is Wrecking Talks"]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- The Washington administration, blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador, is striving to prevent a peaceful settlement of the situation in this country. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department, commenting on Monday on the appeal by the Salvadorean rebels for resumption of direct talks, interrupted due to the fault of the Duarte regime, assessed it as a "propaganda trick." Any other assessment on the part of the U.S. administration was not to be expected, as Washington is interested in continuation of the civil war in El Salvador and in ultimately crushing the patriotic forces of the country. Banking on military force is the distinguishing characteristic of the United States foreign policy in Central America. Even before the advent of the present U.S. Administration to power, the so-called "Sante Fe" document was drawn up, in which the region of Central America and the Caribbean Basin was declared to be a sphere of "vital interests of the United States." And of course the entire responsibility for instability in this region was placed on the intrigues of "international communism."

Washington is trying to present things in such a way as to show that the war in El Salvador is the work of Havana and Managua. In so doing the White House is closing its eyes to the fact that it is precisely the Salvadoran people, which have been oppressed for many decades by U.S. imperialism and the local oligarchy, that have risen to fight against the exploiters. The Salvadoran military and the "death squadrons," acting in Washington's orders, are pursuing a policy of genocide with respect to the defenseless citizens of the country. Thousands of peaceful inhabitants are subjected to repressions for suspected sympathy with the rebels. Over the last 5 years the chastisers have killed about 50 thousand people. More than 1 million Salvadorans have been forced to imigrate. Today the White House is urgently pushing through Congress the allocation of more funds to the tune of $54 million to its satellites in Central America, in particular to El Salvador. These funds are designed for the training and equipping of special units of police and so-called "security forces" used for the repression of national-liberation movements in the region.

The facts show that Washington does not want to reckon with the political realities of today's world. Disregarding the will of sovereign peoples, it is striving to deprive them of the right to choose their path of developement themselves, and threatens their security. It is in this that the main reason for the arising of conflicts in various regions of the world lies.

JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS CHILEAN FPMR LEADER

PY150131 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 14 Nov 85

["Key questions and answers" of an interview granted to journalist (Carlos Garatz) by unidentified "Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] leader broadcast on 9 November by Swedish Domestic Service and disseminated by NEW VOICE, a Stockholm news agency" -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Garatz] How does the FPMR define itself?

[FPMR leader] The FPMR is a politico-military organization whose objective is to become the military spearhead of the Chilean people in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

[Garatz] What are the ideological leanings of the FPMR?

[FPMR leader] We could say that our ideology is based on Rodriguism [after Manuel Rodriguez, executed Chilean independence hero], which is a deeply democratic, nationalistic, patriotic and pro-Latin American conviction.

[Garatz] But, since the FPMR is the first organization to advocate Rodriguism as an ideology, could you define it in a more concrete and simple manner?

[FPMR leader] Perhaps the basic goal of the Rodriguism is the rekindling of the national values that permitted Latin American colonies to shake off the Spanish yoke. These values epitmoize a strong desire for independence and quest for freedom. We believe that these values are still applicable, with some changes of course, to adjust to the new economic and political developments that have taken place. We want to rekindle these values that our national heroes fought for because these values are present in the collective memory of our people. We seek to rekindle these values to put them at the service of the Chilean people's struggle.

[Garatz] What kind of society does the FPMR hope to achieve. What social, political and economic changes would it enact should it take power in Chile?

[FPMR leader] First of all I would like to make it clear that the FPMR does not want to take power. We favor a broad alliance of all democratic forces. As to our projects we could best describe it as a progressive, participatory democracy with high moral standards. At the international level, we would like Chile to be a nonaligned country that would epitimoze the struggle of all Latin American peoples for their independence from U.S. imperialism.

[Garatz] How is the FPMR organized?

[FPMR leader] The front is made up of trained fighters with offensive capability, but at the same time, we are developing Rodriguist militias. These militias are mass organizations that operate at all social and political levels epitomizing the dissatisfaction and the desire of the people to defend themselves from the onslaughts of the dictatorship.

[Garatz] Do you believe that the FPMR's military organization is complete, or is it still developing?

[FPMR leader] I believe that there is a little of both. Our organization has attained a high degree of development. At this point, there is no growth in the organization of our operational groups. At this stage, we are more interested in developing the self-defense capability of the masses because we believe that this is a decisive factor. Furthermore offensive actions require the masses to learn other than civilian means of struggle, they need to learn military means of defense. In our opinion this is another way for the front to keep growing. As workers, students, township dwellers, and others move on to carry our paramilitary actions, the front will be able to grow further because these groups will become sources of new cadres.

MORE CONGRATULATRY FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

Syria's Al-Asad

PM131538 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In connection with the Great October Socialist Revolution holiday, I am happy to send most sincere congratulations and ardent greetings to you, the CPSU Central Committee, and friendly Soviet people on behalf of the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party leadership, and myself.

It gives me pleasure on the anniversary of this historic event in the life of the Soviet people and in world history to voice our high opinion of the support we are receiving in the struggle for the Arabs' just cause from the Soviet Union who, in accordance with the principles of the October Socialist Revolution, is on the side of the peoples struggling against colonialism and its accomplices.

I also want to express our confidence that the relations that exist between Syria and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which has consolidated ties between our two countries in various spheres.

I take this opportunity to express best wishes of health and happiness to you personally and future prosperity and new successes to the friendly Soviet people.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria.

Angolan Leader

PM131110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed comrade,

It is with special satisfaction that I take this opportunity of congratulating you and the whole Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Government on behalf of the Angolan people, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor (MPLA-PT), and the Angolan Government and on my own behalf on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory gained over the bourgeoisie and over the system of oppression and exploitation was an event which made a deep impression on the life of the peoples struggling for peace, freedom, and progress. At the same time, it was and continues to be a source of inspiration and a valuable contribution to the development of the struggle of all oppressed and exploited peoples against neocolonialism, Zionism, and apartheid.

The Angolan people share the joy of the holiday with Soviet people. They welcome the successes achieved by the Soviet people in building a developed socialist society and the CPSU's efforts in the struggle to strengthen friendship and solidarity between peoples, the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament, progress, and the happiness of mankind.

The Angolan people, the MPLA-PT, and the Angolan Government are convinced that in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and in the defense of national independence and territorial integrity and consolidation of revolutionary gains they can always count on the Soviet people's traditional solidarity.

In connection with the fact that our governments are also currently celebrating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, it gives me pleasure to emphasize the high level of our bilateral relations, which are developing on the basis of the principles of equality and proletarian internationalism and are contributing to the growth of economic cooperation to our peoples' mutual advantage. We are sure that this cooperation will continue in the interests of national rebirth and the creation under the leadership of the MPLA-PT of the material and technical base of a socialist society in Angola.

I will take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and personal well-being. I also wish the Soviet people success and prosperity.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of Angola

Mubarak Greets Gorbachev

PM131704 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I send you most sincere congratulations and I convey to you and to the friendly Soviet people best wishes of health and happiness.

We are confident that the good relations that exist between the Soviet Union and Egypt will develop in our common interests and in the interests of the struggle for peace and international security together with all the forces and states who believe in the peoples' right to self-determination and independence and within the framework of the policy of cooperation and mutual understanding aimed at creating an international community in which right, justice, and peace are the supreme values. [sentence as published]

I congratulate you on the holiday and I wish the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

With sincere respect,

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt.

Nigerian President

PM151457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mr A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the federal military government and people of Nigeria, I want to congratulate you on the propitious occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Nigeria values highly the ties of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation which have existed happily between our two countries and peoples since 1960 when Nigeria achieved independence and was able to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR. Now that my government is fully resolved to transform the economy and improve our people's living standard, we hope that these ties of friendship and cooperation will continue to strengthen to the mutual advantage of our two countries.

The government and people of Nigeria value highly the constant support that the Soviet Government and people are giving to oppressed peoples in southern Africa in their resolve to destroy the immoral system of apartheid fostered by the South African racist minority regime.

Your Excellencies, aware of your contribution, constant dedication, and indefatigable efforts aimed at disarmament and at ensuring a peaceful and just solution of international problems, Nigeria, with renewed hope, awaits the successful results of the forthcoming Geneva meeting which will ensure world peace and security for the benefit of all mankind.

I will take this opportunity to wish Your Excellencies good health and success in your praiseworthy efforts to improve your people's well-being.

Let me assure you, Your Excellencies, of my very deep respect.

Major General Ibrahim (Badamosi) Babangida, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Other Messages

PM191253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congratulations on Holiday"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers are continuing to receive congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Greetings telegrams have been sent by the following, among others:

The Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee;

Gilberto Guiotti, secretary general of the San Marino Communist Party;

Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Center Committee Politburo and prime minister of Democratic Yemen;

Q.K.J. Masire, president of Botswana;

Jaime Lusinchi, president of Venezuela;

Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of Iran and secretary general of the Islamic Republican Party;

and Agatha Barbara, president of Malta

EDITORIAL ON CPSU'S 'LEADING FORCE' ROLE

PM191214 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Leading Force of Society"]

[Text] "We, a small group of people, are marching along a steep and difficult path, firmly holding hands. We are surrounded on all sides by enemies, and almost always we have to march under their fire..." Today these lines, written by Lenin at the turn of the century, sound like a combat dispatch, like a report of the future. Over 80 years have passed since they were written, and our adversaries have maintained their fire all this time. Nevertheless, armed with the most advanced teaching of our time and inseparably linked with the people and with their innermost aspirations and desires, the Communist Party, Lenin's party, has grown from a handful of revolutionaries into a mighty 18-million-strong army and has made a swift ascent from the first Marxist study circles, through three people's revolutions, to the leadership of a great socialist power.

Having rightfully become the inspirer and organizer of the historic creativity of the masses and the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the CPSU determines the general prospects of the country's development, ensures scientific leadership of the people's constructive activity, and makes communist building organized, planned, and purposeful.

An unparalleled path has been traveled. But life does not stand still and, loyal to Lenin's behest to "march further without fail and seek to achieve more without fail," our party's precongress documents confidently map out the outlines of the country's future and the horizons of upcoming achievements.

"Under the new historical conditions, when the country is faced with responsible tasks in domestic development and in the international arena," the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "the leading role of the party in the life of Soviet society naturally increases and higher demands are made regarding the level of its political and organizational activity."

Tested principles exist by which every party detachment, every party link, and every primary organization must be guided in order to achieve success in the solution of new tasks. There is the consistent affirmation of the Leninist style in work and in all spheres of state and economic management and broad reliance on the collective sense and experience of the masses. There is the ensuring of the unity of ideological-theoretical, organizational, and economic activity, an uncompromising struggle against any stagnation and conservatism, and a creative quest for modern solutions to socio-economic, scientific, technical, and ideological education problems.

During the extensive and comprehensive discussion of the draft new edition of the program and changes to the CPSU Statutes currently under way in the party organizations and in the course of their daily work it is important that great attention be paid also to such an essential factor as the thorough consideration of the specific nature of the functions of party, state, and public organs and the precise coordination of their efforts. It is necessary to enhance in every possible way the role of party committees as organs of political leadership, to prevent duplication, and to resolutely overcome manifestations of formalism, red tape, and bureaucratic and other distortions in the management apparatus' work. The key to success lies in intensifying monitoring of the fulfillment of party decisions and national economic plans and in strengthening state and labor discipline, order, and organization at all levels and in all links.

The party inseparably links the enhancement of the standard of the leadership of state, economic, and cultural building with the further strengthening of Leninist principles of selecting and assessing cadres on the basis of their political, professional, and moral qualities, in order to ensure that the public's opinion is taken more fully into account when people are promoted to positions of responsibility. The characteristics typical of a leadership worker are competence in his allotted task, a developed sense of innovation, a readiness to shoulder responsibility, a willingness to learn to work better, the ability to take into account the political implications of economic management and any activity involving people, and lofty exactingness toward himself and toward others. Trust in cadres is inseparable from the enhancement of their personal responsibility to party organizations and labor collectives for the results of their work. No party organization, no worker can remain outside the scope of control.

The party is intensifying its influence at the various sectors of communist building by recruiting to its ranks the leading representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and Soviet intelligentsia. It is very important that workers occupy a leading position in its social structure, and that the basic criteria for admission to the CPSU's ranks remain, as always, people's political and professional qualities, honesty and decency, and readiness to devote all their energy to the common cause. There is no room for careerists and time-servers in the party. Each Communist must set an example in labor and behavior and in public and private life. The strength of the party's ties with the masses and its prestige among the people depend largely on the extent to which the Communists' vanguard role is fully manifested.

The guarantee of Communists' lofty creative activeness lies in the further expansion and deepening of intraparty democracy, strict adherence to Leninist norms of party life, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity. By establishing and developing the tested principle of collectiveness the party raises the role and significance of party meetings, plenums, conferences, and congresses and of party committees and bureaus as collegial organs of leadership and strives to ensure favorable conditions for the free and businesslike discussion of questions of its policy and practical activity.

All this must be directly reflected in the everyday practice of party organizations, the deeds and actions of Communists, and their struggle to successfully fulfill the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and its concluding year. The report and election party conferences currently under way and the forthcoming union republic Communist Party congresses are called upon to help in every possible way to create an atmosphere in the party and in the country in which the party's program directives will be widely and fruitfully embodies in the living creativity of the masses.

Enriched with the gigantic experience of struggle and creation and overflowing with bright faith in the correctness and invincibility of the great Leninist cause, Communists in the Land of the Soviets are approaching their party's 27th Congress.

LIGACHEV KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON PROGRAM CITED

LD160921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 16 Nov (TASS) -- The CPSU, by a tradition that has come into being, has decided to consult the people on radical questions concerning the development of the economy and its domestic and foreign policy.

Very important theoretical and political documents -- drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, of changes in the CPSU rules, and of the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period through the Year 2000 -- have been put forward for discussion by the entire party and the entire people. This stresses the role of the popular masses in the building of the new society and the deeply democratic nature of the Soviet State, writes Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Labor collectives and local party, administrative and public organizations took part in working out the basic guidelines and plan tasks for the 12th 5-Year Plan. Numerous wishes and proposals by Communists and nonparty people, expressed in letters to the CPSU Central Committee and to the central organs of the press, were studied carefully. For example, about 5,000 of these were received concerning the rules alone.

The draft which was approved by the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum preserves the fundamental provisions of the third party program which is in operation. It is for this reason that it should be regarded as a new edition of the CPSU Program with complete justification.

Despite the fact that it was not possible to solve some social questions within the prescribed time limits by virtue of a number of objective and subjective reasons, our successes disprove convincingly the conjectures of imperialist propaganda, that the third program did not work and that we have been compelled to give it up, Yegor Ligachev writes.

Here are just some facts and figures which are evidence of our country's achievements less than a quarter of a century after the time the third program was adopted: In 1985 the national income produced will exceed by 3.8 times the level of 1960. Output of industry over the same period will rise by 4.8 times, and productivity of social labor by 3.2 times. Real income per head of population have increased by 2.5 times and about 267 million people have improved their living conditions. The spiritual wealth of the people has been multiplied. The change-over to universal secondary education has been carried out and outstanding successes have been achieved by Soviet science and technology. Socialist social relationships have become stronger. Socialist democracy has received further development and Soviet legality has been strengthened.

We embarked upon the implementation of the program adopted by the 22d congress in a complicated international situation. At that time there was no military and strategic parity between the Warsaw Pact organization and the NATO bloc. Over a quarter of a century it has been possible to achieve a change in the correlation of forces upon the world arena to the advantage of socialism. An approximate military-strategic equilibrium has come into being between the USSR and the USA. This is a truly historic achievement of real socialism, making it possible, as was stressed in the new edition of the CPSU program, to "defend and strengthen peace, to curb the forces of aggression and militarism in the name of the life of the present generation and of future generations." In a word, the successes in the implementation of the most important sections of the third program are incontestable, Yegor Ligachev stresses.

Today the party understands more deeply than at any other time the inadmissibility of dashing forward, of skipping over historically necessary steps in social progress, of introducing communist principles and formulae without due consideration for the material and spiritual maturity of society.

Compared with the existing program, the draft of its new edition secures a number of important new provisions: On the planned, all-round further improvement of socialism; on ways of changing over to the intensification of the economy and perfecting the system of management and distributive relations; on the erasure of social and class differences, the solution of the nationalities question and the formation of a new historic community: the Soviet people, on socialist self-government and the prospects for its gradual growth into communist social self-government.

It is the approach based upon the problem, and not, as in the past, the approach based on the industry, that predominates in the exposition of the party's economic strategy and of questions in the development of the material-technical base. The task is being put forward of achieving the highest world level of productivity of social labor and of dobuling the country's production potential before the end of the present century.

The party's social policy is looked upon in the draft as a powerful means for speeding up the country's economic development and lifting up the labor and social and political activity of the masses; as an important factor of the political stability of society, of the formation of the new person, and of the establishment of the socialist way of life.

In the new edition of the program, an analysis of the contemporary picture of the world and of the class struggle on the international arena is given from Marxist-Leninist positions, the character and the interrelationships of the main forces opposing each other of the main forces opposing each other there is given, the main directions and aims of the international policy of the CPSU defined; the draft shows more fully and more conclusively the advantages of real socialism, and deeply lays bare the reactionary, anti-popular essence of the policy and ideology of imperialism. Along with the draft of the new edition of the program, the party published proposals about changes in the rules of the CPSU. The Leninist organizational principles on the structure, the life and the activity of the party remain unshakeable in the rules. Tenets relating to matters of membership in the CPSU, the vanguard role of Communists, the principle of democratic centralism are further developed. The duties and rights of party members, and likewise tenets linked with the strengthening in the ranks of the party of discipline and with the development of internal party democracy are being significantly supplemented.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. [sentence as received] by way of its fundamental purpose [napravlennost], the tasks set and the methods of their solution, the draft fully corresponds to the economic policy worked out at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum. No other analogous document in the past, Yegor Ligachev comments, has been subjected to such painstaking scrutiny as the present draft.

The discussion of pre-congress documents provides the opportunity to clearly show the undisputed advantages of socialism against the background of the incurable flaws of capitalism, writes Yegor Ligachev.

ALEKSEYEV PONDERS PARTY'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY

PM181452 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 First Edition pp 2, 3

[V. Alekseyev article under the rubric "Toward the 27th CPSU Congress": "Following the Path of Acceleration"]

[Text] The truly historical significance of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum as a turning point consists in the fact that it determined the party's strategic course toward radical acceleration of socioeconomic development and qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life. A resolute course has been taken toward innovation, the utmost development of the creative initiative of the millions, and a bold quest for the most effective ways of socialist economic management. "Soviet society's development," the plenum noted, "will be determined to a decisive extent by qualitative positive developments in the economy, its transition to the tracks of intensive growth, and the utmost enhancement of its efficiency. It is from these positions that the situation in the national economy must be assessed and the future tasks determined."

The Central Committee October (1985) Plenum marked the beginning of a new stage in preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. It made the decision to submit for nationwide discussion the drafts of three documents of vast theoretical and political significance -- the new edition of the CPSU Program, the CPSU Statutes (with proposed changes), and the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000. These pre-congress documents contain a clear Marxist-Leninist analysis of the main trends in domestic and international life and provide profound theoretical generalizations and realistic conclusions and recommendations. Their purpose is to become a reliable scientific basis for launching the creative activity of millions of people as applied to our time and to the historical perspective.

The Draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development is essentially a materialization of the propositions contained in the new edition of the CPSU Program, translating them into the language of specific plan targets. The profoundly substantiated economic strategy of the CPSU, set out in this document, basically corresponds with the Party's program demands concerning the acceleration of economic growth and the simultaneous solution of such fundamental tasks as enhancing the people's well-being, consolidating the economic potential, and maintaining our motherland's defense might at the proper level. During the next three 5-year plans it is planned to raise productive forces and production relations to a qualitatively new level, to radically accelerate scientific and technical progress, and to ensure fast achievement along the strategic avenues of economic development.

The country's national income is planned to almost double. Social labor productivity is to be enhanced by a factor of 2.3-2.5, and a decisive step is thus to be taken in the implementation of the party's program task -- to attain the world's highest level in terms of this indicator.

Such growth will be possible and realistic provided we ensure a sharp increase in production efficiency on the basis of the utmost acceleration of the scientific and technical progress. Efficiency, for its part, means primarily reduction of the material- and capital-intensiveness of products, improvement in their quality, and increased output of products with the lowest possible expenditure of all types of resources. Efficiency growth is inseparably linked with the creation and mass introduction of technologies which make it possible to increase the output of useful end products using the very same quantity of initial raw material. For example, it is possible to extract from petroleum and gas an entire range of most valuable products, whose total economic effect will be many times higher than the results attained from using this raw material only as fuel.

What we need is reliable multipurpose equipment capable of operating under the most complex conditions. Otherwise, in the course of their exploitation, the machines and equipment will require enormous expenditures of time and resources for servicing and repairs. After all, the essence of the growth in social labor productivity is contained in savings in the total expenditure of live and embodied labor per unit of capacity, productivity, and any other useful effect of products.

To this day a number of metallurgical plants still operate rolling mills created half a century ago. "Just imagine, they really do work!" Local experts at times say with amazement, even though there is no particular pride to be detected in their words, and this is understandable. After all, the plant's shop is not a sports stadium. Totally different records are needed here. Even though a mill that has reached a respectable age does work, its productivity is actually much lower than that of a modern unit for the same purpose. Countless repairs have already consumed so much money that the total amount would be more than enough to build a new one.

The state incurs great losses through frequent equipment breakdowns due to its poor reliability. We are forced to expend much metal on the repairs of fixed assets. The annual costs run into tens of billions of rubles.

Worn-out equipment that has reached the end of its design life is not a help but a burden; it cannot guarantee the necessary return. Therefore, under the conditions of slower replacement of outdated equipment and machines, even the fast pace of bringing new fixed assets into operation slows down the intensification of production. This is precisely why the party is setting the task over the next three 5-year plans not only to create a production potential equal in size to that accumulated through all the preceding years, but also to double the pace at which outdated labor implements are withdrawn from service.

It is particularly important to increase the development of those machine building sectors which are described as catalysts of modern scientific and technical progress. They are, primarily, microelectronics, computer equipment, and instrument building. The automation of a number of production processes is to be carried out and the wider application of computers, including personal computers, and robots is to be ensured. Flexible technologies which help plants to restructure quickly for the manufacture of new output are to be introduced.

The next few years will see a 50-100 percent expansion in the application of advanced basic technologies and the guaranteed wide introduction of fundamentally new technologies in the national economy -- electron beam, plasma, impulse, biological, radiation, membrane, chemical, and other technologies. Resource utilization efficiency will be enhanced, and the material-intensiveness of production will be reduced.

Today, when elaborating new equipment, the scientists and designers must not rest content with setting their sights on average world levels. It is necessary to take the path of creating machines whose qualities are superior to those of the best models from abroad.

The task has been set to make more efficient use of socialism's inherent forms and methods for the implementation of scientific and technical progress, to intensify the integration of science and production, and to reduce sharply the time taken for the elaboration of inventions and scientific discoveries and their assimilation in the national economy. Still there are many serious defects in our country as regards the organization of scientific and technical progress. For example, it is necessary to gather about 100 signatures to approve the documentation for a new machine tool.

At times this takes months, and even years, and it is very difficult to determine who is ultimately to blame for the fact that the output produced is out-of-date. The multilevel system of coordination has made many specialists and economic managers unaccustomed to shouldering responsibility, taking a justified risk, and being accountable for the standard and quality of products.

Heavy industry is the firm foundation of the economy. This sector can be successfully developed only subject to the fundamental reconstruction and preferential development of the machine building complex, and primarily of machine tool building, computer equipment production, instrument building, and the electrical equipment and electronic industries. The growth of these sectors' output of products will be 30-60 percent higher than the average for machine building as a whole.

In ferrous metallurgy, the structure of metal production will be improved, the smelting of oxygen-converter and electric steel will increase 30-40 percent, and continuous casting will double. Priority in the power industry will be given to installations with greater unit capacity. Major nuclear power stations will be built in the European part of the country and in the Urals, while condensation thermal power stations and hydroelectric power stations will be built in the Eastern regions of the country.

The 5-year plan targets for working people in the fuel and energy complex have been set at 630-640 million metric tons of petroleum and gas condensate and 835-850 billion cubic meters of gas. Furthermore, the efficiency of fuel extraction must be enhanced primarily via: the fuller extraction of raw materials from deep inside the earth; the application of a rational system for the opening up of deposits; the improvement of drilling operations technology; and the improvement of technical equipment.

It is not, however, sufficient to just extract the "black gold" from the earth's depths. It has to be transformed into gasoline, kerosene, and dozens of other products. Here it is necessary to significantly improve the work of petroleum refining enterprises and sharply boost the intensiveness of petroleum refining.

So as to ensure that scientific and technical progress permeates our entire economy, it is primarily necessary to modernize machine building on the most up-to-date basis. This will require more than just a year or two. What is important is not to sit back passively, waiting for technological progress to produce its effect. A substantial acceleration of the pace of development can be achieved by imposing order and strengthening labor, technological, and state discipline. Another immediate matter is to make the fullest possible use of the human factor. The prestige of conscientious high-quality labor must be enhanced and the workers' sense of personal responsibility to society for the results of their labor must be sharpened.

It seems that not so long ago we were still unaccustomed to the sound of the words "agro-industrial complex," but today its further development and strengthening have become an absolute condition for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic progress. The party links the extensive program for the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity closely with the creation of a reliable food base, and deems this task to be one for the whole party and the whole people. A precise and principled directive was given on this account by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The implementation of the Food Program is an immediate matter demanding particular attention. The 5-year plan results show convincingly that the party has chosen the right path in the development of the agro-industrial complex.

It will come face-to-face with major tasks in the next 15 years. Even during the 12th 5-Year Plan the annual average volume of gross agricultural output is planned to increase 14-16 percent. As a result of what? The experience of the best farms confirms that success comes to those who make skillful use of the achievements of science and technology, the intensive technologies, and the new forms of labor organization and incentives, those who enhance the autonomy and responsibility of labor collectives in the solution of production and social tasks.

Rural working people have to boost the output of grains and other crops. The following gross harvest yields are planned, for example, for 1990: 250-255 million metric tons of grain; 92-95 million metric tons of sugar beets; 90-92 million metric tons of potatoes; and 40-42 million metric tons of vegetables and melon crops. Are these figures realistic? Yes, they are realistic, and this is convincingly shown by the practical work of leading farms, which annually produce high harvest yields. There is nothing to prevent thousands of other collectives from catching up with them. Even more so in view of the fact that crop farmers are now assisted by workers from other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, chemical industry, and machine building, who are having an increasingly active effect on output growth.

Experience has proved that the farms which have relied on the consolidation of the feed base, have made skillful use of the achievements of genetic engineering and breeding and of the biological methods for qualitative improvement of the herd, have substantially increased the productivity of livestock and poultry and boosted the output of stockraising produce. In 1990 stock unit workers will have to have reached the following output figures: 21 million metric tons of meat (in slaughter weight), 106-110 million metric tons of milk, and 80-82 billion eggs.

The significance of transportation is exceptionally high for our country, which spreads over a vast territory. The transport communication lines play the role of economic "blood vessels" in the national economy. It is particularly important to achieve the coordinated development of the country's uniform transportation system and ensure its accurate interaction with other sectors of the national economy. Many unutilized opportunities still exist here. Transportation costs on freight-carrying operations alone in our country are in excess of R100 billion. Quite often identical freight is cross-hauled from one end of the country to the other. The volume of ton-kilometers is growing, and there is no useful effect to be seen from such haulage.

The rationalization of routes means primarily the improvement of interrayon and intrarayon transport-economic communications and enhancement of the level of transportation's interaction with industry: the construction industry, agriculture, and supplies and sales organizations. Cutting down on haulage that is unnecessary and wasteful for the state means eliminating the deep-rooted hindrances which cause it. What is needed are long-term plans for the development of the national economy's freight-generating sectors, which would accurately envisage the location, structure, specialization, and sharing of production.

The successful solution of our economy's current and long-term tasks is directly linked with investment policy and capital construction. A significant proportion of national income is expended on the expansion and improvement of fixed assets. This is why it is of primary importance to boost the return on capital investment. It is necessary to combat more actively all instances of extended or incomplete construction work and the erection of plant buildings in places where it is possible to get by simply by replacing outdated shop equipment.

What has to be done is to implement the further industrialization of construction production, which must become a uniform industrial-construction process. The Draft Basic Guidelines envisage a continuation of the line of consolidating construction and installation organizations and reducing superfluous management links.

The Communist Party regards as the supreme meaning of the country's socioeconomic development the steady enhancement of the people's prosperity step by step, the improvement of all aspects of their life, and the creation of favorable conditions for the harmonic development of personality.

The 15-year period which the country is entering will become an important historical period along the path of the improvement of socialism and the building of communism. It is planned to create a production potential which will be equal in size to that accumulated through all the preceding years. To fulfill what has been planned means to accelerate the solution of the social programs envisaged by the Draft Basic Guidelines. Primarily this means to more fully satisfy the population's demands for industrial and food commodities, supply the market with all the output it needs, improve the quality and expand the range of output, raise the standards of trade, and develop diverse services.

Spheres like public health and national education acquire growing significance in the life of society and of every person, and therefore in the party's social policy. The Draft Basic Guidelines envisage a substantial improvement of the material and technical base of public health, the quality of medical services, and the supply of medicaments to the population. The school reform will provide the basis for enhancing the quality of training and education of growing generations and of their preparation for socially beneficial labor.

An improvement is envisaged in the very next few years for the material condition of war and labor veterans, the living conditions of young families, and the protection of motherhood and childhood. Greater efforts will be made to resolve the social problem of housing with the long-term view of providing every family with its own apartment or individual well-appointed home.

Many Soviet people, working honestly and wholeheartedly, rightly enjoy the diverse benefits provided by society, and protect and augment our people's wealth. But there are also people whose minds have been poisoned by acquisitionism, egotism, philistinism, drunkenness, and indifference toward the affairs of labor collectives. Such people's aim is to give less in exchange for grabbing more from the state. It is necessary to eliminate wage levelling and make the material situation of each worker and each collective directly dependent on the end results of their labor. The most resolute of struggles must be waged against all negative phenomena that are alien to the socialist way of life and our communist morals.

The Draft Basic Guidelines set an important goal to make better use of the advantages and potential of the socialist planning system and to consistently implement and develop the fundamental Leninist principles of socialist management, and primarily democratic centralism which combines uniform centralized leadership with initiative, creative activeness, and lofty responsibility at all levels of economic management. The concentration of the efforts of central organs on the solution of statewide, intersector, and interregional problems of social production is envisaged.

Another task is being set at the same time: to enhance the role of the basic production links -- science-and-production and production associations and enterprises -- ensuring the organic unity of their rights and obligations.

There will be significant expansion of the economic autonomy of association and enterprises and of the opportunities available to them in the retooling and improvement of production and in planning. It is particularly important to enhance the economic responsibility of production workers for the end results of their work, the fulfillment of output delivery obligations, and the better utilization of resources. The new and improved cost-conscious [antizatratnyy] economic machinery, which still has to be refined, must orient labor collectives toward the acceleration of growth rates and enhancement of production efficiency, the constant improvement of machines and technology, the raising of output quality, and the utmost reduction of the expenditure of all resources.

The Draft Basic Guidelines envisage the enhancement of the effectiveness of economic levers and incentives. For this purpose it is necessary to introduce stable norms linking the size of funds left at the disposal of associations and enterprises with the results of their work. It is very important to boost the role of accounting, statistics, and control in ensuring the rational and thrifty utilization of resources and in increasing the struggle against economic mismanagement and wastefulness. The improvement of management and the economic machinery is dictated by the demands of life. Defects in economic machinery is dictated by the demands of life. Defects in economic management that have accumulated over the years have started to obstruct the acceleration of development rates. The growth of labor productivity and the overall pace of production development have slowed down. There has been an increasingly tangible effect of departmentalism, playing safe, obsession with report-writing, and eyewash. Some cadres have lost the taste for prompt implementation of reforms and innovations dictated by life. Bureaucracy, conservatism, and fear of bold decisions have become more apparent.

The materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum indicated a clear path toward the liquidation of such shortcomings. The task has been set to establish everywhere the socialist style of economic management founded on such most important Leninist requirements as unity of political and economic leadership, lofty organization, businesslike efficiency, competence, discipline, and personal responsibility for the allotted task. The work to accelerate the country's economic and social development is planned by the CPSU on a grand scale. Its implementation must become a matter for the whole party and the whole people. The main point now is to achieve a turnabout in work. Each association and enterprise, each kolkhoz or sovkhoz must determine those elements where it is possible to achieve the best results with minimum expenditure.

The main responsibility for the implementation of the set plans and the activation of the human factor now lies with the communists and the party organizations. They are called upon to take the lead in the political and labor enthusiasm of the masses, to comprehensively support their initiative and creative innovations, and to spread more widely the socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The active nationwide discussion of the Draft Basic Guidelines will make it possible to discover new and powerful reserves for the acceleration of social production. Now it is important for all labor sectors, enterprises, associations, and sectors of the economy to successfully fulfill the current 5-year plan's targets and thus lay firm foundations for sound and stable work at the new stage of our advancement.

The successful fulfillment of the new ambitious tasks set by the party will raise the country's economic and defense might and the people's prosperity to a new and higher level, will help the further growth of the magnetic force of the ideas of socialism and communism, and will become a weighty contribution toward the cause of strengthening peace on earth.

GRAIN GROWTH CEASES IN COLD WEATHER AREAS

PM181303 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Nov 85 p 3

[Agrometeorologist S. Malikova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] There was unsettled but primarily mild weather over the majority of our country's European territory during the last 10-day period. During the night hours, however, there were air and ground fronts ranging between minus 8 degrees and minus 1 degree. Vegetation of winter grain crops ceased (with the exception of Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus).

Wintry weather was observed in regions located northeast of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Kostroma, Kazan, and Orenburg. It was cold there in the first half of the 10-day period. The minimum air temperature fell to between minus 25 and minus 15 degrees. The fields in these regions had a thin cover of snow, and the soil temperature at tillering node depth for winter grain crops stayed between minus 4 degrees and 0 degrees. Precipitation fell throughout the USSR's European territory.

Mild weather predominated in the Transcaucasian republics. The average air temperature was 2-4 degrees higher than the perennial average. Ground frosts were noted.

Cold weather continued in the farming regions of Siberia and over the majority of the territory of Kazakhstan (with the exception of the Western Oblasts). The average air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-3 degrees below the perennial average. The most precipitation (11-30 mm) fell in Kremerovo and Novosibirsk Oblasts, and also in places in Omsk, Pavlodar, Kustanay, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts. Between 1 and 10 mm fell over the remainder of the territory. There was no precipitation only in the southern half of Kazakhstan. Winter grain crops and grasses were in a state of winter dormancy beneath a snow cover 7-18 cm deep. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth for winter crops stayed primarily between minus 6 and minus 2 degrees. In the Far East the air temperature exceeded the perennial average.

Warm weather predominated in the Central Asian republics. The maximum air temperature reached 16-24 degrees. However, on individual days frosts (between minus 10 degrees and minus 1 degree) were observed almost everywhere. Winter grain crops were growing (with the exception of Kirghizia), but vegetation of cotton plants ceased.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-19 NOV

LD200228 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultrual developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18-19 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 November

The 600,000th ton of cotton will be procured in Fergana Oblast today. (0700)

Kazakhstan has finished delivery of corn for planting to the storage bins: Almost 35,000 ton more of these have been amassed than envisaged in the plan, more than the republic's fodder and food needs. The excess will be dispatched to Turkmenistan and Tadjikistan for planting in new corn growing areas. (1200)

19 November

Kirghizia. Farms have fully provided for seed requirements for next year. They have sufficient to sow over 250,000 hectares with spring grain crops (0130)

The last combines have left the rice fields of Kara-Kalpak. The procurement plan, however, has been fulfilled only by 70 percent. (0200)

Turkmen cotton growers have fulfilled the year's plan for state sales of cotton. For the first time in such a short period a record crop has been gathered: 1,252,000 tons. Sales continue. Debts of past years will be made up by tens of thousands of tons. Plowing for the next crop has started. (1430)

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES LIVESTOCK, FODDER CONFERENCE

LD181550 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] A conference of heads of ministries and departments of the republic's agro-industrial complex was held today in the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee to review tasks stemming from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on all-union socialist competition for the successful over-wintering of livestock and increasing production and purchases of livestock produce for the 1985-86 winter period.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference. He stressed that organized over-wintering of livestock is the guarantee of continuing successful development of one of the most important branches of agriculture in the 12th 5-year period. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured considerably more coarse and succulent fodders than in previous years and have completed the transfer of livestock into stalls in good time; this has allowed production of milk and eggs to be increased compared with last October, from the first month of the over-wintering period.

However, there are a number of areas where serious deficiencies have to be eliminated. Delivery of fodder to farms, and especially to remote pasture lands, must be accelerated. Their preparation for feeding must be arranged and suitable care for livestock provided. This concerns primarily farms in Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, Aktyubinaya, Dzhezkazganskaya Uralskaya, Chimkentskaya Guryevskaya Kzyl-Ordirskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts. Shortcomings in the over-wintering of livestock must be eliminated as soon as possible at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. The active participation of collectives must be achieved at all farms in the struggle to gain maximum quality of production for minimum expenditure of labor and resources and to intensify the raising of livestock in every way possible on the basis of broad introduction of the achievements of science and front-ranking experience.

Particular attention must be given to the safe keeping and efficient utilization of all types of fodder. Enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, and other ministries and departments of the republic must assist agricultural workers in providing technical services for farms, in processing produce, and in supplying combined fodders and fodder additives, and electricity.

Analyzing the state of the industry, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev noted the importance of considerably accelerating herd reproduction, of fully maintaining numbers of livestock, of improving veterinary services and selective breeding work, and of improving the style and methods of the management of livestock-breeding. Wider use should be made of the potential of auxiliary farms at industrial enterprises and organizations, and work on the purchase of agricultural surplus products from the population must be improved. The cultural and everyday requirements of the livestock-breeders must be met more fully. Party organizations are being called upon to monitor the progress of livestock over-wintering, to raise the responsibility of leaders and specialists at farms, and to strengthen discipline and order in every area while mobilizing farm workers toward giving a worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress and 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress.

Rybnikov, secretary of the CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee; and senior officials of the CP of Kazakhstan Central Committee and Kazakhstan SSR Council of Ministers participated in the conference.

REPORTAGE ON ROCKET TROOPS AND ARTILLERY DAY

Sokolov Order of the Day

PM191124 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 287"]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and designers in the defense industry!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Rocket Troops and Artillery day!

The present holiday is being celebrated in the atmosphere of high political and labor activeness generated among Soviet people by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The forthcoming congress will be an event of historic importance and an important landmark on the road of communist creation. The program goals and the key questions of the party's general line are clearly set forth in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. These documents inspire Soviet people to work even more effectively and with higher quality for the good of the socialist fatherland.

The Rocket Troops and Artillery stand in the single combat formation of the USSR Armed Forces guarding the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor. They have written many vivid pages in the heroic annals of our Armed Forces. The feats of the heroic artillerymen in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War years will never be effaced from the people's bright memory.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the people's selfless work the Rocket Troops and Artillery have been equipped with modern combat hardware and weapons and have politically mature and trained cadres.

At a time of an alarming and dangerous international situation that has come about through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, the rocket and Artillery Troops, like all Armed Forces personnel, are closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party, ardently and unanimously approve and support its domestic and foreign policy, are tirelessly improving their military skills, vigilantly mount combat guard, and are constantly ready for resolute actions to reliably defend our great motherland and socialist gains.

I greet you and congratulate you on the Rocket Troops and Artillery Day holiday!

I wish the Rocket Troops and Artillery new successes in increasing vigilance and combat readiness, in strengthening military discipline and organization, and in worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress!

I wish workers in the defense industry new successes in creating top-quality rocket and artillery combat equipment and arms!

I wish veterans of the Rocket Troops and Artillery active and fruitful work in providing military-patriotic education for young people and preparing them for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces.

To mark Rocket Troops and Artillery Day I order that:

Today, 19 November 1985, at 2100 local time, festive firework displays be held in the Hero-City of Moscow, our motherland's capital, union republic capitals, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the Soviet Union!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Rocket Troops and Artillery!

Long live the CPSU -- Soviet society's leading and guiding force!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

General Maksimov Speech

LD181914 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Speech by Army General Yuriy Pavlovich Maksimov, commander in chief of Strategic Missile Troops and USSR deputy minister of defense, on Soviet Rocket Troops and Artillery Day]

[Text] Dear comrades. Tomorrow our country marks the traditional holiday of the Soviet people's military glory -- Rocket Troops and Artillery Day. The date is significant in the fighting annals of our Armed Forces. It is indissolubly tied to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the 40th anniversary of which we solemnly marked this year.

In the early morning of 19 November, 1942, the victorious offensive of Soviet forces at Stalingrad began with a powerful salvo from many thousands of guns, mortars, and rocket launchers. The encirclement and crushing defeat of a large group of Nazi forces at the walls of the Volga stronghold became the beginning of a radical turning point in the course of the Great Patriotic War and the entire World War II. The fire power of Soviet artillery grew from battle to battle. It ever more resolutely shattered the enemy's defenses and ever more reliably paved our troops' path in the offensive. Suffice it to recall that during the years of the war, Soviet gunners destroyed more than 48,000 Nazi tanks and assault guns, and 167,000 guns and mortars.

To mark the valor and heroism of the frontline gunners and in memory of the supreme victorious battle on the Volga, the annual celebration of 19 November as Artillery Day was instituted in 1944. And from 1964, 19 November has been marked as Rocket Troops and Artillery Day. This change reflects both the fundamental transformations that have taken place in the technical equipment of the Army and the Navy in post-war years, and the creation of a new kind of Soviet armed force -- the Strategic Missile Troops, as well as the continuity of the glorious fighting traditions of Soviet warriors.

On Rocket Troops and Artillery Day, our motherland honors the unfading exploits of frontline servicemen and the martial labor of the present generation of missile and artillery men, who vigilantly guard the great gains of socialism. It pays tribute to scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, and workers -- creators of first-class weapons and formidable combat machinery.

Allow me, dear comrades, to warmly and cordially congratulate the comrades-in-arms of the rocket and artillery men, veterans of the war and the Armed Forces, young soldiers, workers of the defense industry, all Soviet people, with the remarkable holiday of combat glory -- Rocket Troops and Artillery Day.

This year, this holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm, caused by preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. Active and enthusiastic discussion of drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, amendments to the CPSU statutes, the Basic Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-90 and up to the year 2000, is now underway in party organizations, in labor and military collectives, as well as throughout the country. The general line of the Leninist party directed at systematic and comprehensive perfection of socialist society, its strategic course directed at speeding up the country's social and economic development, have received nationwide support and the warm, unanimous approval of Communists, all working people, and servicemen of the Army and Navy. The Soviet people are filled with the patriotic aspiration to usher in the next congress of our dear Leninist party with new labor successes, to mark the final phase of the 11th 5-Year Plan and beginning of the 12th 5-Year Plan with further strengthening of the economic and defense might of our fatherland.

We must resolve our constructive tasks in a complex international situation. Imperialism continues to exercise hard opposition to social progress. An exhaustive description of the reasons for the increase in its aggressiveness in today's conditions and for its perfidious behavior in the world arena is given in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program. This document says: The more strongly the course of historical development undermines the positions of imperialism, the more hostile the policies of its most reactionary forces become. These forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, are today making desperate attempts to halt the course of history, to undermine the positions of socialism, and to take social revenge on a worldwide scale. Imperialism makes use of any means to achieve its purely egoistic aims, from material preparation for war to adventurism in policy, lies, and deceit in conditioning public opinion. The imperialism of the United States and its allies has launched an arms race which is unprecedented in scale. Despite accords, they are trying to take it into space as well, and all of this is being done in order to achieve an unrealizable dream, that of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The new pretenders to world domination do not wish to take account of the realities of today. By their actions, they are trying to ignore the fact that our country has long since become a mighty scientific-technological power. It possesses an immense economic and defense potential. This potential has allowed us to be the first to break into space, to successfully resolve tasks of steadfast progress forward along the road to communism, and, despite imperialism's opposition, to energetically promote, together with our friends, the preservation of peace on earth, for more than 40 years.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government counter the aggressiveness of imperialism with a firm and consistent foreign policy course which is wise in a Leninist way. It is aimed at relaxation of tension, and at prevention of world military conflict. At the same time, our party and the Soviet state are adopting all necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capability, so that no eventualities should be able to catch us unprepared.

The Soviet Armed Forces are charged with great and responsible tasks in guaranteeing the security of our motherland and that of the countries of the socialist community, and they fulfill these tasks with honor. Rocket troops and artillerymen are vigilantly and reliably guarding the peace and security of peoples in the united combat order of Soviet servicemen. Created by the Communist Party and the Soviet people in response to the constant threat of military attack on the USSR by imperialist aggressors, the Strategic Missile Troops are a most important component of the Soviet Armed Forces. Today they are equipped with the most modern combat technology, and possess enormous might. The missile troops are on constant combat readiness; in peacetime they carry out a combat task of special state importance -- they are constantly at operational readiness. On the motherland's order, the personnel of the combat shifts on watch are ready to deliver a crushing retaliatory blow at any minute against any aggressor, wherever he may be. However, the chief purpose of the missile troops, as of the Soviet Armed Forces as a whole, is to prevent war, to be one of the guarantees for the preservation of peace on earth.

The weaponry, combat technology, and military skill of the personnel of all the other kinds of Armed Forces are at the level of today's requirements. The Ground Forces have immense strike firepower and highly maneuverable capabilities. Missile weaponry of operational-tactical and tactical designation forms and basis of their firepower. Further development of tube and rocket artillery is in progress. The combat capabilities of the Air Defense Troops, of the Air Force, and of the Navy have increased immeasureably.

But the strength of our Armed Forces lies not only in its weapons. The basis of their combat power and high combat readiness is the Soviet servicemen. Brought up by the Communist Party, they are selflessly devoted to it and to the Soviet people; true to the heroic traditions of their grandfathers and fathers, they carry high the combat banners covered with the glory of victories. This year, the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and active preparations for the 27th Party Congress, has been marked by rocket and artillery men, as well as all servicemen of the Armed Forces, with new successes in their military work, and further strengthening of the organization level and discipline, organization and the performance of combat duty, the quality of preparation of headquarters and commanding bodies, have improved. In intense combat training, the level of soldierly skills and combat training standards of the personnel has risen, the number of masters of military art and qualified specialists has grown. Every third rocket and artillery man has achieved excellent marks in combat and political training. All combat drill launchings of missiles and artillery shooting-range exercises have been performed with good or excellent marks. The personnel of the missile unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Comrade Mayakov, initiator of socialist competition among missile troops, has fulfilled the adopted pledges with honor. All soldiers here have become qualified specialists, mastered alternative professions, and have achieved full interchangeability. There are quite a few military collectives like this. Servicemen of the rocket and artillery units and subunits under the command of officers comrades Akeyev, Burdeynyy, Byakov, Zaykov Stolyar, Kuleshov, Mikhaylenko, Molozhayev, and others have greeted the holiday with high results.

But the rocket troops and artillerymen do not only satisfy themselves with what has been achieved. Summing up the results of the 1985 training year, they are making a principled and self-critical assessment of the level of their combat training standards, and are seeking further opportunities and reserves in order to take new heights in combat skill in the next training year.

Party organizations are the active political nucleus of the collectives of servicemen. The report-back and election conferences presently taking place convincingly show the increase in party influence on all aspects of the life and activities of units and subunits, the improved adherence to principle by party organizations, and the increase in Communists' sense of responsibility. The absolute majority of them act as genuine organizers and guides of the masses, and provide an example in training and discipline. Komsomol members are the reliable combat assistants of the Communists. They act as the instigators of everything new and progressive. The movement for the right to sign the Leninist Komsomol's report to the 27th CPSU Congress is currently gathering force in the Komsomol organizations.

Comrades! Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet Armed Forces have travelled a long and glorious path. For almost 7 decades they have vigilantly and reliably protected the gains of the Great October. Over these years they have more than once had to enter into bitter battles with the enemies of the new order, but they have always emerged victorious. And today, the rocket troops and artillerymen, like all the personnel of the Army and Navy, are stating their firm resolve to strengthen the fatherland's defense might in every way. Closely rallying round the native Communist Party, wholeheartedly approving its home and foreign policy, they are ever ready to fulfill with honor their patriotic and internationalist duty in defense of the great gains of socialism, to achieve fresh successes in their soldierly labor, and to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Dear comrades, may I again congratulate you on the holiday of the Day of Rocket Troops and Artillery, and wish you good health, great happiness, and fresh success in labor for the good of our great socialist motherland.

Grishantsov Remarks

LD191037 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Tomorrow is Rocket Troops and Artillery Day. Here is Lieutenant General Venyamin Alekseyevich Grishantsov, deputy commander [for political affairs] of Rocket Troops and Artillery of the Ground Forces.

[Begin Grishantsov recording] To commemorate the combat merits and outstanding exploits of Soviet artillerymen on the battlefield, from 1944 our country celebrated Artillery Day every year on 19 November, but since 1964 this date has been celebrated as Rocket Troops and Artillery Day. The change in the name of the holiday reflected radical qualitative transformations in military affairs. The creation of nuclear missile weapons and the formation of a new, mighty type of Armed Forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces. This was a necessary reply measure to the nuclear blackmail and the policy of war threats from the reactionary circles of the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc.

Solemnly celebrating Rocket Troops and Artillery Day, the holiday of martial valor, we glorify the veterans of the front, we honor the new generation of rocket troops and artillerymen vigilantly guarding the peace and security of the Soviet homeland, and we pay tribute to the scientists, designers, engineers, workers and technicians, the creators of the mighty rocket and artillery weapons.

This year the rocket troops and artillerymen are celebrating their holiday in an atmosphere of great political and labor upsurge; engendered by the decisions of the April and October CPSU Central Committee plenums, the preparations underway for the 27th Party Congress, the nationwide discussion of the draft of the new edition of the Communist Party Program, changes in the CPSU statutes, and the Draft Guidelines for the economic and social development of our homeland.

At present, because of the concern of the party and the Soviet Government, the Rocket Troops and Artillery are supplied with the most modern equipment and weapons, whose basis comprises reliable rocket complexes of varied designation, powerful cannon and howitzer systems, rocket and antitank artillery, automated systems for reconnaissance and for weapon and troop guidance.

The present generation of Rocket Troops and Artillery are worthy heirs to the heroic traditions of their fathers and grandfathers. In their daily martial toil they persistently master combat equipment and its use, and perfect their military skills. At pre-congress meetings now under way in party and Komsomol organizations, Communists and Komsomol members are exactingly and self-critically appraising the results of training and are determining specific targets of combat perfection. This is the attitude that constitutes a guarantee of the high combat readiness and robust military discipline of rocket and artillery troops. Celebrating their holiday, the Rocket Troops and Artillery give the assurance that they are always on the alert and ever ready to do their patriotic and internationalist duty. [end recording]

ARMY GEN IVANOVSKIY SPEAKS AT REGIMENTAL MEETING

PM181020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 85 Second Edition p 2

[Own Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko report: "Headed by Communists"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Military District; Ensuring Communists' vanguard role -- that was the theme of the report delivered at a regimental report and election party meeting by Guards Major P. Ivanov, and the speeches by Guards Lieutenant Colonels L. Mikhaylov and V. Polyakov, Guards Major A. Shevtsov, Guards Captain A. Yamkovoy, and others.

The speakers spoke of ways of stepping up party influence on all aspects of the unit's activity. The resolution that was adopted states that Communists will head the personnel's struggle to ensure that the regiment becomes a standout in the year of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was addressed by Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.